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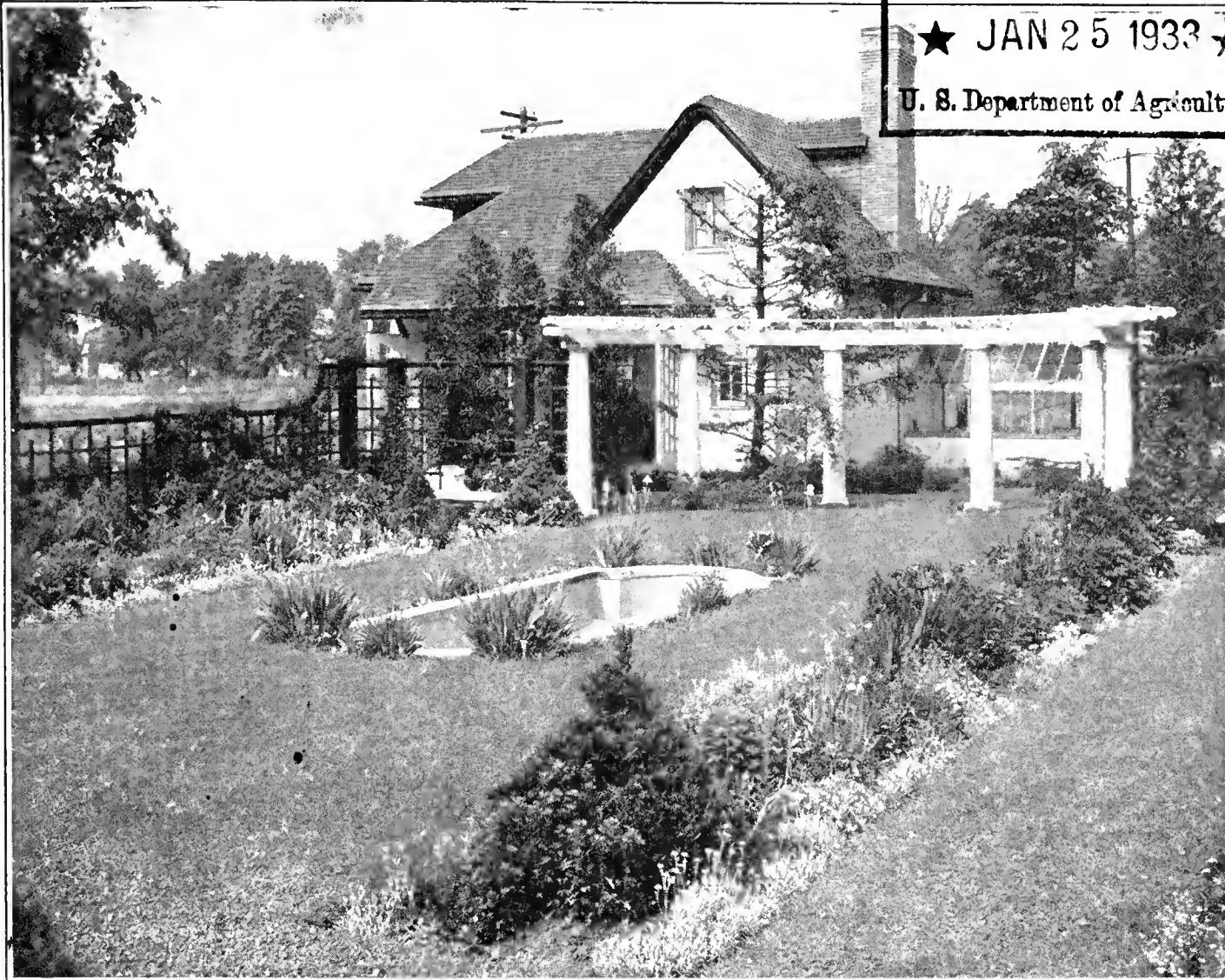
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U. S. Department of Agriculture



TREES, PLANTS SHRUBS and FRUITS

ESTABLISHED 1889

F. A. GUERNSEY & CO., Inc.
THE SCHOHARIE NURSERIES
SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

1889



1889

INTRODUCTION

THE nursery was founded in 1889 by Mr. F. A. Guernsey. Mr. Guernsey had been a nursery salesman for a Western New York concern before he conceived the idea of starting his own nursery. The first fruit trees were grown at Schoharie where the nursery has operated ever since. The soil in the Schoharie Valley is particularly noted for its fertility, being a rich clay loam which produces heavy, fibrous root systems in our trees and plants. The business grew rapidly as people over an ever increasing area in Eastern New York began to demand Schoharie Valley grown nursery stock.

As the business grew Mr. Rockefeller who, for a long time now has been effective in its development, was added to the personnel. The business was incorporated in 1916 and at that time we began to grow ornamental trees and plants more extensively. Since the demand for ornamental nursery stock has increased so greatly in the last few years we are now devoting almost half our total acreage (200 acres) to the growing of evergreens, shade trees, shrubs, perennial plants, vines and other plant materials for landscape use. At the same time we have not neglected to increase and improve our list of fruit trees and small fruits. For instance, we were about the first nursery in New York State to offer the Cortland apple to the public in quantity.

Our business has been built up largely by personal contact with our clientele, either through salesmen or members of our concern. We have great faith in this method of reaching our customers, because a well instructed and intelligent representative can render better service than the best catalogue. He understands your needs and his expert advice and capable suggestions will be valuable to you.

It has been our aim in this catalogue to present a complete list of the plants we are growing with short accurate descriptions. We wish to emphasize the fact that we are actually growers of, and not dealers in, nursery stock. We can prove this to you if you will visit our nursery and let us show you around the grounds. In short, we stand back of our stock to the extent of gladly making replacements where we feel that the claims for such are justified, although the only guarantee we make is that the plants will be true to name and up to the grade as ordered, and will arrive in good growing condition.

Nursery stock of proven high quality, proper equipment, a trained staff and forty-two years experience are the qualifications we offer in soliciting your trade. We will naturally appreciate any suggestions you can give as to how we may improve our service.



Evergreen Trees

THE use of evergreens as all-the-year, outdoor adornment is rapidly increasing in favor. The conifers, or large cone-bearing evergreens as shade and protection impart an atmosphere of companionship and snugness to the home. The smaller kinds are effective as screens or hedges, and the larger as windbreaks. The dwarf varieties planted about foundations and filling angles and nooks, give distinction and an effect of refinement not equalled by any other plants.

The great variety in shades of green, yellow and blue, and of growth habits, lend vast power to the landscape architect eager for effects, besides the more formal results obtained by shearing.

Evergreens are difficult to transplant and as much soil as possible should be lifted with the roots, which must not be allowed to dry. Tramp earth firmly and keep well watered until established. With a little care, they may be transplanted freely.

ABIES—Fir

Trees in this group are lofty, hardy, beautiful trees that are especially adapted to open spaces.

- A. balsamea** (Balsam Fir). A trim pyramidal tree of rapid growth. Noted for its pleasing pungent odor.
- A. concolor** (White Fir). Foliage of varying shades of dark green and blue. Stands dry weather well. The showiest of all firs.
- A. douglasii** (Pseudotsuga douglasii). The Douglas Fir is of great height and fine shape. Dark bluish green foliage. A rapid, healthy grower.

CHAMAECYPARIS—False Cypress

- C. pisifera** (Sawara Cypress). Of Japanese origin, this tree is hardy all over the Eastern States. Attains a height of 25 to 30 feet. Foliage in flat, fan-like branchlets.
- C. pisifera aurea** (Golden Sawara Cypress). Bright yellow foliage in the spring. A quick grower.
- C. pisifera filifera** (Thready Cypress). Very graceful drooping branches of bright green. Grows 15 to 20 feet high.
- C. pisifera plumosa**. A slender tree reaching a height of 25 or 30 feet. Tiny, needle-like bright green foliage. Stands shearing well.
- C. pisifera plumosa aurea** (Golden Plume Cypress). Foliage a warm yellow. Grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet.
- C. pisifera squarrosa veitchii** (Veitch's Mossy Cypress). Short, needle-like, pale blue green leaves. When young it is similar to a broad bush gradually attaining a height of 20 to 25 feet.

JUNIPERUS—Juniper

- J. chinensis alba—variegata** (White leaved Chinese Juniper). Grows only 6 or 7 feet high.
- J. chinensis columnaris** (Columnar Chinese Juniper). A slender tapering tree about 20 feet high when mature. Soft grey green foliage. Very effective when sheared.
- J. chinensis pfitzeriana** (Pfitzer's Juniper). Very popular low growing, spreading tree. Dense feathery, grey green foliage. Very hardy and especially adapted to city conditions.
- J. communis depressa** (Prostrate Juniper). A low, broad-topped vase-shaped bush 3 to 4 feet high. Dark blue green foliage. Very hardy.
- J. communis depressa plumosa** (Plumed Prostrate Juniper). Feathery foliage which turns a rich bronze green in winter.
- J. communis suecica** (Swedish Juniper). Compact spire-like tree, about 20 feet at maturity. Very hardy. Thick green foliage.
- J. excelsa stricta** (Spiny Greek Juniper). Compact needle-like tree with grey green foliage. Very useful in formal arrangements.

J. horizontalis (Creeping Juniper). Dense low growing shrub with greyish green leaves. Excellent ground cover or rock garden plant.

- J. sabina** (Savin Juniper). Grows 3 to 4 feet high, spreading in irregular masses. Dense, dark green foliage.
- J. sabina tamariscifolia** (Tamarisk Juniper). Flat, spreading shrub about 18 inches high of soft, feathery texture.
- J. squamata meyeri**. A new introduction from China. Eventually reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet and equally as broad. Silvery blue foliage.
- J. virginiana** (Red Cedar). Most widely found evergreen in Eastern U. S. Tall growing, hardy, easily adapted to all conditions.
- J. virginiana cannartii** (Cannart's Cedar). Narrow columnar tree of very dark green foliage. Blue berries in the fall. A most attractive formal tree.
- J. virginiana glauca** (Silver Cedar). Narrow tree, seldom taller than 18 feet. Silvery blue foliage. Contrasts nicely with other evergreens.

LARIX EUROPAEA

European Larch. A cone bearing tree shedding its leaves in the autumn. Grows 50 to 60 feet tall and very symmetrical. Handsome yellow green needles in the spring.



Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir)



Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce)

PICEA—Spruce

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). The original Christmas tree. Useful for windbreaks or locations where quick growth is required.

P. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). Foliage varies from blue to dull green. A vigorous, handsome tree.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). An improved form of the above with dense steel blue foliage of even color.

P. pungens kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Foliage a brilliant silvery blue. Rare and exceedingly beautiful tree.

P. canadensis albertiana (Alberta Spruce). Extremely hardy tree growing to 60 feet in height. A mass of silvery green.

P. glauca conica (Dwarf Alberta Spruce). Most distinct of Spruces. Blue green needles. Grows in perfect pyramidal shape to about 4 feet. Fine for rock gardens.

PINUS—Pine

P. nigra (Austrian Pine). Long dark green needles. A quick growing tree of great hardiness and vigor. Thrives in any situation.

P. montana mugho (Mugho Pine). A flat spreading bush never growing much over 3 feet high. Fine for foundation plantings and rock gardens.

P. resinosa (Red or Norway Pine). Long dark green needles and light red bark. Extremely hardy. Very tall growing.

P. strobus (White Pine). The most useful of this family. It grows quickly and is a mass of dark green in its youth. 80 to 90 feet tall at maturity.

P. sylvestris. The Scotch pine is a hardy, rapid-growing tree, thriving in poor soil and severe climates. Short greyish green needles. Very picturesque.

TAXUS—Yew

T. cuspidata capitata (Japanese Yew). This is the tree form and the best for specimen use. Brilliant green foliage turns almost black in winter.

T. cuspidata (Spreading Japanese Yew). Makes an open bush 5 to 8 feet high with dark green foliage with crimson fruits in the autumn. Fine as a hedge.

T. cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew). Grows 2 to 3 feet high, thick blackish green foliage. Irregular spreading habit.



Taxus cuspidata (Spreading Yew)

TSUGA—Hemlock

T. canadensis (American Hemlock). A well-known tall growing tree requiring plenty of room in the planting. Rich green foliage on drooping branches.

T. caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). Smaller than American with long sweeping branches. Hardy and adapted to all conditions.

THUJA—Arborvitae

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Slender conical tree reaching a height of 30 or 40 feet. Stands shearing and is often used as a hedge or screen.



Taxus cuspidata capitata (Upright Yew)

THUJA—Continued

T. occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis (Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae). Slender tree 10 to 20 feet high with bronze yellow foliage.

T. occidentalis elegantissima (Golden-tipped Arborvitae). Lustrous green tree 10 to 12 feet high. Bright yellow shoots in early spring.

T. occidentalis lutea (Peabody's Arborvitae). Columnar tree about 10 feet tall with yellow foliage.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Upright, columnar tree growing 15 to 30 feet high. Brilliant green foliage year around.

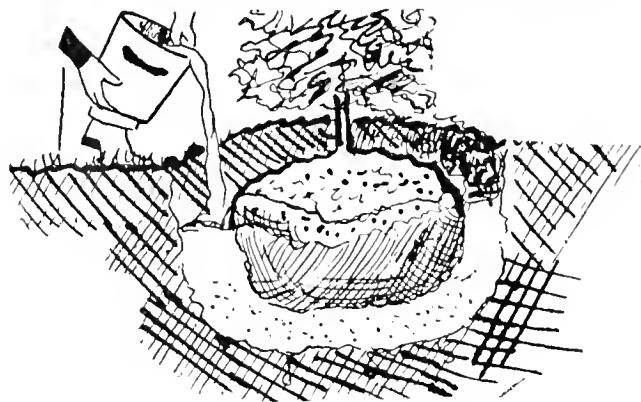
T. occidentalis rosenthali (Rosenthal's Arborvitae). Columnar little tree attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet. Very hardy.

T. occidentalis wareana (Siberian Arborvitae). A pyramidal tree of 12 to 15 feet making a broad cone. Brilliant green.

T. occidentalis woodwardi (Woodward Arborvitae). A perfect globe tree that requires no shearing.

PLANTING EVERGREENS

Place some good loamy top soil in hole and set tree a trifle lower than it stood in the nursery. Do not remove burlap, roll it back or cut it away from the top as shown, as the remainder will soon rot away. Pack firmly by tramping or settling with water.



Evergreen Shrubs

THESE are being used more and more in landscape work. Their leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare prospect in winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make in bloom, especially the Rhododendrons and Kalmias.

Another desirable quality is such a fondness for shady places that they meet a demand for beautifying these spots which are so difficult to adorn. They transplant easily, are hardy, give immediate results, and are highly satisfactory.

Do not dig about the plants since they are largely surface rooting. All the native species are hardy as far north as Canada, but several of the hybrids are not reliably hardy in the North, unless thoroughly protected in winter.

AZALEA calendulacea (Flame Azalea). A profusion of orange yellow or flame red flowers before the leaves appear.

DAPHNE cneorum (Rose Daphne). Dwarf evergreen shrub producing masses of rosy pink flowers in May and June. Fine for rock gardens.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Handsome shrubs that should be planted in groups for a beautiful pink mass effect. Entirely hardy and thrive in partial shade.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). A useful ground cover. Feathery green foliage the year around. Greenish white flowers in summer and waxy white berries in autumn.

RHODODENDRON. Plant in moist, sour soil with plenty of shade.

maximum (Great Laurel). Enormous bushes of pale pink and white flowers in May and June.

catawbiense. Compact clusters of dark purple flowers. Very handsome.

carolinianum. Narrow foliage. Charming pink flowers in May and June.

COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rock Coton-easter). Delightful little shrub with tiny pink flowers in spring. Scarlet berries in autumn and winter. Stands heat and drought well.



Ornamental and Shade Trees

TREES, especially, have a character that is instantly imparted to the homestead over which they stand guard. They are a real *part* of a home—the cheapest part, and so almost universally neglected. A tree requires no repairs; neither paint nor plumbing can improve it. No insurance is needed—no wages demanded for its services. It feeds, clothes and houses itself.

Trees are beautiful as well as useful too. Winter or summer their infinite variety commands our reverence, and their smile is one of peace. A tree is never in any hurry, though its upward growth defies the most powerful Natural law.

ACER—Maple

A. ginnala (Amur Maple). A popular dwarf maple, with small, pretty foliage which appears early in the spring and turns bright red in autumn. It has fragrant yellow flowers and branching low is fine for grouping. Perfectly hardy and successful anywhere.

A. negundo (Boxelder, Ash-leaved Maple). A medium-sized tree, very rapid growing, having light colored foliage with smooth, greenish bark. Of spreading habit and uniform shape. Thrives in spite of pavements, smoke, drought and neglect.

A. palmatum (Japanese Maple). A dense, dwarf, shrubby tree with light green foliage of small, star-shaped leaves which assume a bronzy purple tint in the fall.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Said to be the tallest of the Maple family. A native of Europe, grows rapidly in the poorest soil, and thrives everywhere except on wet ground. Holds its foliage until November. The safest maple to plant, successfully resisting abuse, transplanting, neglect and winds.

A. platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler Maple). A beautiful horticultural variety with very large, bronze red leaves, and young shoots of the same color. A vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree. Attains about 50 feet.

A. saccharum (Rock Maple, Sugar Maple). The famous Sugar Maple of our Northern latitudes. An unsurpassable shade and specimen tree. Its thick-spread, dark green leaves emphasize a shape uniform and beautiful. Foliage most gorgeous in its fall coloring. Maple sugar is obtained from the adult tree, as well as valuable timber.

A. saccharinum (White Maple, Silver Maple, Soft Maple). A most rapid growing maple. Its leaves are deeply cut, bright green above but silvery beneath. A large tree and adapts itself well to almost any condition. The smooth, grey bark and glowing March flowers contrast beautifully. The wood is soft, and too brittle to resist ice storms well.

A. saccharinum wieri (Wier Maple). A horticultural variety of the silver-leaved maple, and one of the most beautiful, with deeply cut-leaved foliage. A rapid grower, shoots slender and drooping, withstanding winds and storms very well. 50 feet.

BETULA—Birch

B. alba (European White Birch). A medium-sized, strikingly beautiful tree of upright growth. Long, slender branches and body with bark of admirable whiteness. Rapid growing, with dainty green, glistening, delicately cut foliage. Highly desirable for contrasts with evergreens. Will do well in light dry soil, and while inclined to be short-lived, is very hardy.

B. alba laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). Probably the best ornamental birch. A most graceful weeping tree, tall with slender branches, white bark and deeply cut, characteristic foliage. Especially desirable for specimen planting, giving a fountain effect even in winter.

B. populifolia (Grey Birch). A slender tree with smooth grey bark. Gloss leaves. Rapid grower.

B. papyrifera (Canoe Birch). An erect and stately tree, with stiff branches and bark of a chalky, silvery white. Under favorable conditions, a large tree with big leaves. Fine for open shade or specimen forest planting.

CATALPA Bungei (Manchurian Catalpa, Umbrella Tree). Suitable for formal and sentinel setting. Grafted upon a stem five to six feet high, the head forms a dense globe of heart-shaped leaves. Reliably hardy and thrives in almost any soil.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). A variety said to have originated in the West. It is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted. Has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful, large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street uses. Sometimes attains 40 feet.

FAGUS americana (American Beech). Tall, with grey bark and handsome foliage. Edible nuts similar to Chestnuts.

F. sylvatica riversi (Purple Beech). Very decorative tree with dark purple foliage.



Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)



Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)

FRAXINUS lanceolata (Green Ash). Attractive street tree growing 60 feet tall. Rich foliage. Broad head. Seldom attacked by insects.

JUGLANS nigra (Black Walnut). A very large, native, hardy tree. Rather slow growing, producing valuable timber. Large leaved, picturesque foliage which turns yellow in autumn. Valuable as a nut bearer.

J. regia (Persian or English Walnut). Hardy trees bearing a profusion of nuts that are considered the most choice of this family.

J. sieboldiana (Japanese Walnut). Large spreading tree with large leaves. Producing nuts in clusters. Nuts are longer and rougher than Persian.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A large tree with a broad, rather pyramidal form. Has a clean, perfectly straight trunk with dark, smooth bark, regularly serrated. Leaves large and of unusual shape, being chopped off at the tip. Immense, tulip-shaped blossoms, greenish-yellow, marked with orange, appear in May or June. A hardy native. Suitable for street or lawn.

MORUS alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). Undoubtedly the most graceful weeping tree. Its beautiful foliage and long, pendulous branches make it very fine for specimen setting. Height 6 to 10 feet.

PLATANUS occidentalis (American Planetree). A well-known tree, very common throughout the United States. Leaves heart-shaped, the short lobes sharp pointed. Branches are wide spreading, 50 to 60 feet.

POPULUS canadensis (Carolina Poplar). A horticultural cottonwood, pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth. Leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green. Valuable for street planting on account of its exceedingly rapid growth. 40 to 50 feet.

P. nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Another well-known old horticultural variety of very characteristic narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves. Grows rapidly, often reaching over 50 feet. Not entirely hardy.

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. alba (White Oak). One of the largest and best of our native trees. In common with the other oaks, of rather slow growth at first, but if given good soil and room develops into splendid specimens, having spreading heads. Leaves are smooth, of a bright green, turning to purplish color in autumn. 50 or more feet.

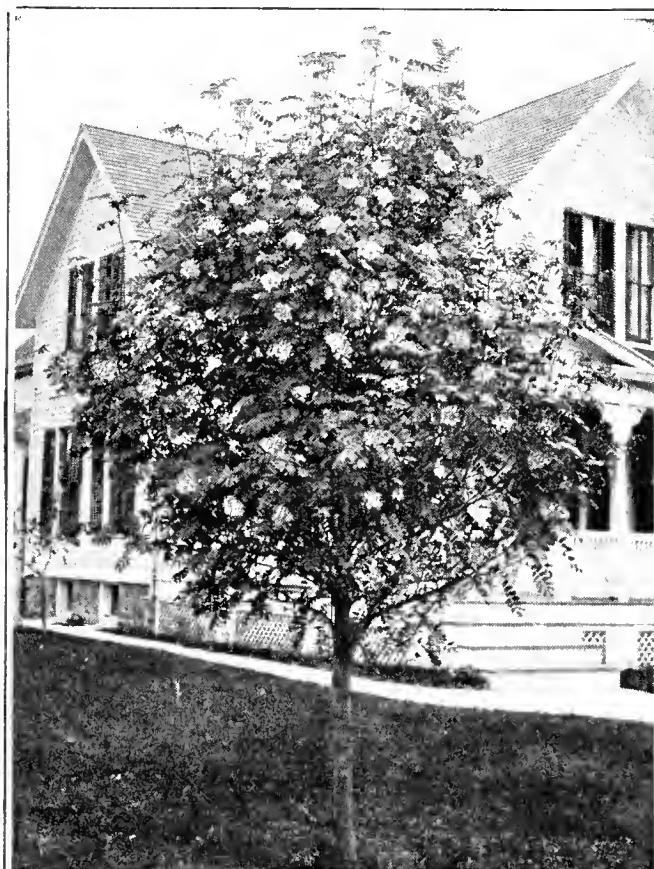
Q. palustris (Pin Oak, Water Oak). Tall, with spreading branches on graceful lines. One of the best rapid growing oaks. Quite pyramidal in shape. Glossy, dark green, deeply-cut leaves, becoming orange to scarlet in the fall. Entirely hardy, preferring damp places. A popular street tree, long lived and subject to no diseases or insect pests.

Q. rubra (Common Red Oak). A magnificent, native tree, rapid growing, forming a tall, round head. Foliage long, graceful and shiny, turning to a bronzy hue in autumn. An excellent specimen and all-round tree. Acorns very large.

SORBUS americana (American Mountain Ash, Dogberry). A small stocky tree with dark green, unusual and very distinctive foliage. Rather inconspicuous white blossoms in late spring, followed by large clusters of showy, bright red berries, remaining on the tree all summer. Once it is established, considered a great prize among native trees. Height, 30 feet.

S. aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A round headed, symmetrical tree growing taller than the native, with a dense head and fine foliage, becoming yellow in autumn. Blossoms white. Berries scarlet, hanging in large, pendant bunches. Absolutely hardy, yet so foliated as to give it a tropic effect.

S. aucuparia pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash). Has fruits and foliage of the usual, but the branches sweep to the ground in irregular curves.



Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)

SALIX babylonica (Willow) (Babylon Weeping Willow). The best of the weeping willows, always popular. Delicate foliage, borne on exceedingly graceful, slender branches. Rapid growing and quite hardy.

S. niobe (Golden Weeping Willow). Grows like the Babylon Weeping Willow but has yellow branches.

S. pentandra (Laurel Willow). A small, rapid growing tree with shining dark green foliage. Fine for specimen or tall hedge, especially at seashore or in other exposed places, as it thrives anywhere.

TILIA (Linden).

T. americana (American Linden, Basswood). A large, round-topped native tree of rapid growth. Foliage large and heart-shaped, producing dense shade. Very fine and popular for avenue planting. Its mid-June, showy flowers furnish one of the finest honey-pastures for bees, and the soft, very white timber is prized for manufacturing uses.

T. grandifolia (European Linden). Very vigorous, hardy tree growing to a height of 100 feet. Useful for street and park plantings.

ULMUS Americana (American Elm). The commonest of elms and the stateliest—unsurpassed in size and majesty. Fits any place where shade and large trees are useful. Even as a small tree it is beautiful. For a perfect specimen the elm must stand alone, uncrowded and unrobbed of moisture, sun or air.

U. americana molini (Moline Elm). Smaller than American but very desirable under certain conditions for this reason. Unlike American it has a central leader and conical head.

U. pumila (Chinese or Siberian Elm). A smallish tree but of very rapid growth. Does well in hot, dry locations. Good for street plantings.

FLOWERING TREES

CERCIS Canadensis (American Redbud). A shrub-like tree with large, irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves. Derives its name Redbud from the profusion of delicate reddish pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees. Extreme height, 15 feet.

CORNUS—Dogwood

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). One of the best flowering trees. Small (15 to 20 feet) but picturesque in its spreading, umbrel habit. Especially beautiful in spring when covered with mammoth white blossoms, yet equally so in fall when both foliage and berries are bright red.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). This is very similar to *Cornus florida*, the only difference being that the flowers are bright red.

CRATAEGUS

C. oxyacantha pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). Pronounced the best of all. A small, spreading tree with flaming carmine red double flowers. Entirely hardy, thriving well in dry, unfavorable situations. Makes a very fine lawn tree or specimen planting.

C. oxyacantha alboplena. Same as above except double white flowers.

MAGNOLIA Soulangiana (Saucer Magnolia). A very popular, hardy Chinese variety of vigorous growth, forming many branches. White flowers, tinted with violet or rose, appear in abundance even when the tree is quite small, contrasting strikingly with its glossy foliage.

MALUS (Flowering Crab).

M. Bechtel Crab. A very hardy, shapely tree with spreading branches. Leaves dark green, turning yellow in autumn. Double pink flowers, greatly resembling roses, and quite fragrant. Becoming more popular.

M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). One of the best small trees, of profuse flowering habit. Bright pink buds followed by almost white flowers smother the tree before leaves form. Red fruit about the size of a pea. Entirely hardy.

M. niedzwetzkyana (Red-veined Crab). Leaves, stem, bark, buds are all of a reddish tint. Appearance improves with age.

PRUNUS (Flowering Cherry).

P. serrulata (Japanese Flowering Cherry). Flowers old rose, double, full. Grows to 20 feet.

P. subhirtella (Weeping Japanese Cherry). Bright pink flowers.

P. persica (Flowering Peach). Double pink, white or red flowers before the leaves appear in the spring.

P. cerasifera pissardi (Purpleleaf Plum). Very popular tree with handsome dark purple foliage after pink flowers in spring.

P. cistena (Purpleleaf Sand Cherry). Foliage purple; somewhat more bushy than the above.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). Resembles the flowering Almond. Delicate pink flowers in early spring followed by green foliage. Very popular.

Special Lists of Trees

FOR special purposes and effects such as flowering trees, weeping trees, hedges, screening, windbreaks, and road-sides, there are relatively few trees that satisfactorily serve these purposes, and for your convenience, we have below enumerated the best of them.

WEPPING TREES

Cutleaf Weeping Birch Babylon Weeping Willow
Weeping Mulberry Kilmarnock Willow
 Weeping Mountainash

TREES FOR ROADSIDE USE

Norway Maple	Black Walnut
Red Maple	Tulip Tree
Rock Maple	Pin Oak
Sycamore Maple	White Oak
Horsechestnut	Red Oak
American Elm	American Linden
White Ash	Carolina Poplar

TIMBER TREES

Deciduous

Norway Maple	Black Walnut
Rock Maple	Tulip Tree
American Beech	White Oak
White Ash	Pin Oak
	Red Oak

SCREENS AND WINDBREAKS

Deciduous

Sycamore Maple	Ailanthus
White Maple	Ohio Buckeye
Boxelder Maple	Western Catalpa
Norway Maple	Carolina Poplar
European White Birch	Lombardy Poplar
American Linden	Honey Locust
	Common Locust



Ornamental Shrubs

FOR softening the sharp angles or stiff lines of foundation walls or boundaries, screening of objectionable views, mass planting for effect or bringing out features of landscape beauty, shrubs cannot be dispensed with in lawn ornamentation. Proper selection as to height and judicious choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishment of any of these objects and provide a succession of bloom from spring until fall.

The deciduous shrubs include many interesting plants with foliage of various shades, and flowers of every color. When planted as specimens and allowed to develop in symmetry and natural grace, shrubs become objects of beauty.

Largest size No. 1 plants, many 3 and 4 years old. 3 to 4 feet and over. See price list for exact sizes.

AMELANCHIER canadensis (Downy Shadblow). An erect bushy tree. Snowy white flowers in early spring. Does best in a naturalistic location.

BERBERIS—Barberry

B. thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). This is probably the commonest and hardiest of hedge plants. It is a dwarf, compact shrub with many small leaves which change to colors, orange red to bronze in the autumn. In addition to this coloring the bright scarlet berries are present, and remain through the winter. Height, 4 - 5 feet.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea (Redleaved Barberry). Same as above with scarlet foliage in spring, dull red in summer, and brilliant again in fall. Likes full sunlight. Height, 3 - 6 feet.

B. thunbergi minor (Box Barberry). A substitute for Boxwood. Can be kept a few inches high by shearing.

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush

B. davidi magnifica. Attractive soft purple lavender racemes. Big showy shrubs. Very fragrant. Height, 5 - 6 feet.

B. farquhari. An improved Butterfly Bush of darker purple than above. Height, 5 - 7 feet.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). Small old-fashioned shrub, the chocolate colored blossoms of which are very sweet scented and spicy, resembling the odor of strawberries. The flowers are double, growing from the base of the leaves, which are rough and a handsome green above. Height, 4 - 6 feet.

CORNUS—Dogwood

C. argenteo marginata. Small shrub with blood red branches. Inconspicuous white flowers. Fruit, a whitish berry. Leaves edged with white. 4 - 6 feet.

C. stolonifera (Red-osier Dogwood). This spreading shrub is a little smaller than most of the Dogwoods. It also has dark red branchlets and pretty white flowers, but its fruit is white. 10 feet.

C. stolonifera lutea (Yellow Dogwood). Smaller than above with bright yellow twigs in winter. Very decorative. Height, 8 - 10 feet.

COTONEASTER acutifolia. Good hedge plant. Glossy black fruits. Grows 8 - 10 feet.

C. divaricata. Small pink flowers in summer. Scarlet fruits in autumn. Grows to 6 feet.

CYDONIA Japonica (Flowering Quince). A small spreading shrub with spiny branches. In spring it produces many clusters of bright scarlet flowers. Its foliage is a dark, glossy green. It bears yellow fruits, resembling pears. Height, 5 - 6 feet.

DEUTZIA

D. gracilis (Slender Deutzia). A small shrub with slender branches and foliage of soft green. In June it is a solid mass of white racemes. An excellent border plant, being so small. 3 feet.

D. lemoinei. A spreading dwarf shrub with bright green foliage and upright, graceful branches, bearing in early summer large clusters of showy, white flowers. Height, 5 - 6 feet.

D. Pride of Rochester. A vigorous grower producing large, double white flowers profusely tinged with rose. One of the earliest to bloom. Height, 10 - 12 feet.

D. scabra crenata. Stiff, tall growing shrubs covered with white flowers slightly tinged with pink. Height, 5 - 6 feet.

EUONYMUS Alatus (Winged Spindlewood). A curious irregular shrub with large leaves turning red in autumn. Branches have corky wings. Fine in mass plantings. Height, 10 feet.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). Grows to 9 or 10 feet. Glistening white flowers in large clusters.



Forsythia intermedia (Hybrid Forsythia)

FORSYTHIA—Goldenbell

F. intermedia (Hybrid Forsythia). A big fountain-like shrub covered with bright yellow flowers in early April. Height, 6 feet.

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Resembles the Fortunei in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping. Height, 6 - 8 feet.

F. suspensa fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). A medium-sized, beautiful shrub, with bright yellow flowers that appear before the leaves. Foliage, a deep green. Best of early flowering shrubs. Height, 6 - 8 feet.

HYBISCUS Syriacus (Althea or Rose-of-Sharon). Large showy flowers in August. Tall growing shrub. We offer White, Red, Pink.

KERRIA japonica. A slender, green-branched shrub, with globe-shaped yellow flowers from July to October. Very ornamental. 4 to 5 feet high.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill Hydrangea). Resembles the Paniculata in general form and shape of flowers which are borne in panicles of pyramidal shape from 5 to 8 inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches long, and change to a greenish white. One of the best.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea). A beautiful shrub that continues to be the favorite Hydrangea. Leaves of bright, shining green. Light pink flowers, changing to brown later in the fall, are borne in huge panicles, 8 to 12 inches long in August and September. Successfully grown in tree form. A desirable lawn ornament. Height about 7 feet.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Panicle Hydrangea). (Tree form). Grown on stems from three to five feet high. A very attractive and desirable form of this beautiful shrub.

KOLKWITZIA Amabilis (Beauty Bush). A recent introduction of the late E. H. Wilson. Bright shell pink flowers on long sweeping branches. Very hardy. 4 - 6 feet high.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).

L. amurense (Amur Privet). Glossy green foliage holds its color almost the entire year. Very hardy. Valuable for hedges or borders as it stands shearing to any extent. Extreme height, 10 feet.

L. ibolium Privet. Upright, hardy form. Recommended instead of the rather tender California Privet.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

L. morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). A native of Japan. A strong, upright grower, producing pure white flowers profusely in May and June. Its bright red berries are very attractive during autumn. Hardy and easily grown. Height, 6 feet.

L. tatarica (Honeysuckle). The flowers make a lovely contrast with the foliage. Height, 6 to 8 feet. White, pink, red.

PRUNUS glandulosa (Flowering Almond). Grows 5 to 6 feet high. Covered with tiny white or pink flowers in early spring. Unsurpassed in beauty in its season.

PHILADELPHUS—Mockorange

P. coronarius (Sweet Mockorange). A well-known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom. Adult height about 8 feet.

P. coronarius aureus (Golden Mockorange). A graceful dwarf variety with bright yellow foliage throughout the season.

P. lemoinei, Mont Blanc. Dwarf sort with very large fragrant flowers produced in abundance.

P. lemoinei, Virginal. A tall handsome shrub with large semi-double white flowers. Called by many the finest of the Philadelphus.

RHODOTYPOS Kerrioides (Jetbead). Single white flowers and shiny black berries throughout winter. Medium height suitable for borders. Height, 4 - 5 feet.

RHUS cotinus (Common Smoke Tree) (Purple Fringe). Clouds of purplish misty flowers in early June. Tall growing.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A showy broad-headed shrub, with large, long, deeply cut foliage of light green which changes to shades of red and yellow. Height, 8 to 10 feet.

SAMBUCUS canadensis (American Elder). A large shrub with ornamental foliage. White flowers borne in large panicles in June and followed by reddish purple berries in fall. 8 - 10 feet high.

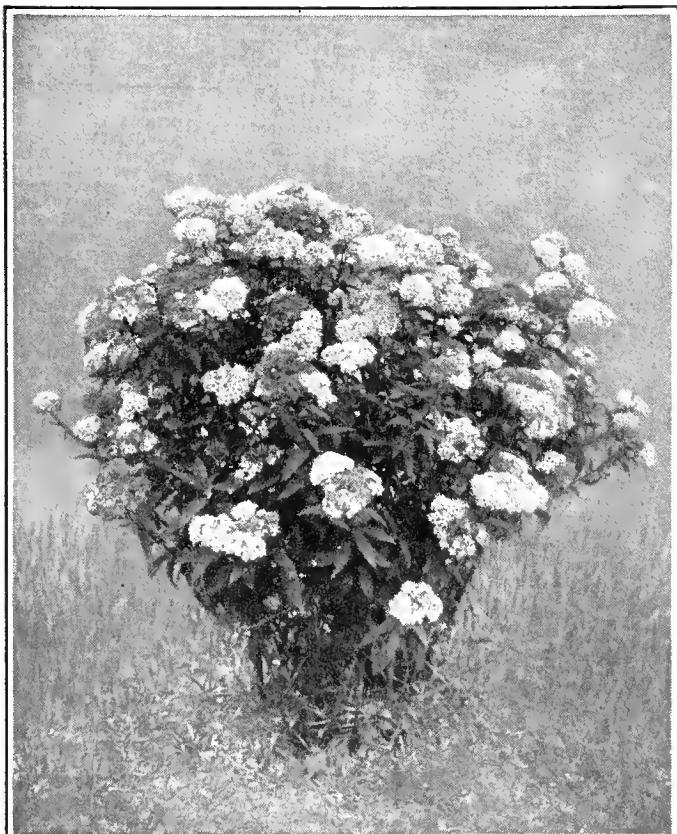
S. Canadensis aurea (Golden American Elder). A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage. Height, 8 to 10 feet.

SPIRAEA

S. Anthony Waterer Spirea. A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

S. billardi. Tall growing shrub with pink flowers in long spikes from July until September. 5 to 6 feet high.

S. prunifolia (Bridalwreath). Foliage of dark, shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall. Double, pure white flowers are borne in summer, the entire length of the twigs. Height, 6 feet.



Spirea Anthony Waterer

S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). Of dwarf habit. Narrow, long foliage turns to orange scarlet in the fall. Pure white flowers are borne the entire length of the twigs. Height, 4 feet.

S. Vanhouttei. Undoubtedly the most popular of all varieties, having rich green foliage which changes to beautiful tints in the fall. In blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers. Height, 6 feet.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). Grows 4 to 5 feet high with pink flowers in June followed in autumn with large white berries which hang on nearly all winter.

S. vulgaris (Indian Currant). Similar to above with pink berries in the fall. Fine for shady places.

SYRINGA—Lilac

S. persica. Very fragrant light purple flowers in large, loose clusters. Called the Persian lilac. 8 feet.

S. villosa (Late Lilac). Pale pinkish flowers in late June. 12 feet.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). Rich purple blooms of delightful fragrance.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). Taller than purple but very graceful and fragrant.

S. Hybrid French Lilacs. Very hardy and easily grown. We offer the following choice varieties. Height, 10 - 15 feet.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, dark purple.

Marie LeGrye. Single, white.

M. Buchner. Double, pink.

Belle de Nancy. Double, rose pink.

Chas. X. Single, red violet.

Congo. Single, dark purple.

Pres. Grevy. Double violet blue.

Mme. Lemoine. Double, white.

Hugo Koster. Single, red purple.

TAMARIX Africana. Very graceful shrub, feathery foliage. Long slender racemes of pink flowers in early summer. Height, 12 - 15 feet.

VIBURNUM

V. carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). Waxy pink flowers of delicate fragrance in early spring. Very hardy. 4 to 5 feet high.

V. americanum (American Cranberry-bush). A most handsome decorative and ornamental red-berried shrub for Northern planting. White flowers. Height, 8 to 12 feet.

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned Snowball. Its profuse, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June, and make a very attractive appearance. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

V. tomentosum plicatum. A symmetrical, handsome bush, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronze purple beneath. Pure white flowers on large, flat cymes. Height, 6 feet.

WEIGELA

W. candida Eva Rathke. Flowers brilliant crimson. A beautiful, clear, distinctive shade. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

W. rosea (Pink Weigela). An elegant variety with fine rose colored flowers appearing in June. Height, 6 to 7 feet.

W. rosea nana variegata (Dwarf Weigela). Low growing with variegated foliage. 4 feet high.

Suggested Planting Plans for Small Home

PLAN A

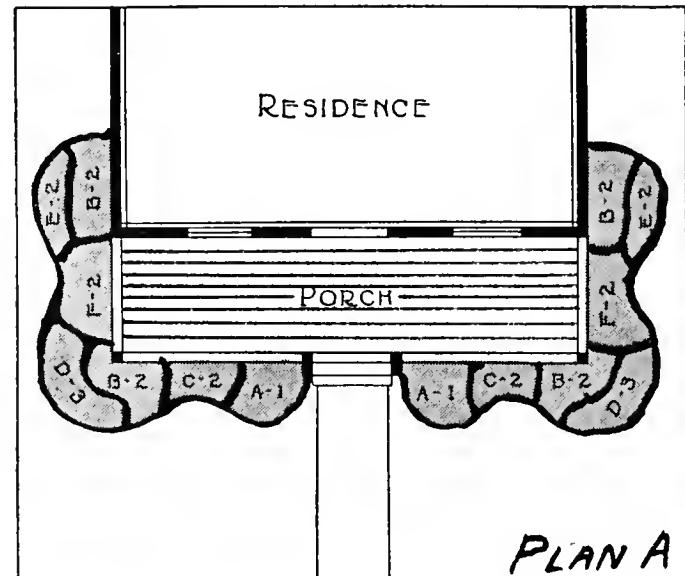
Whether this porch is covered or merely a terrace the planting would be substantially the same. The taller shrubs are at the corners and each side is alike for balance.

SUNNY

No.	Plants	Color	Bloom
A-2	Lonicera morrowi.....	White	May-June
B-8	Spirea Vanhouttei.....	White	May-June
C-4	Symporicarpos racemosus.....	Pink	July
D-6	Kerria japonica.....	Yellow	May-June
E-4	Symporicarpos vulgaris.....	Pink	July
F-4	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.....	White	June

SHADY

A-2	Lonicera morrowi.....	White	May-June
B-8	Ligustrum regelianum.....	White	June-July
C-4	Symporicarpos racemosus.....	Pink	July
D-6	Berberis thunbergi.....	Green	June
E-4	Symporicarpos vulgaris.....	Pink	July
F-4	Symporicarpos racemosus.....	Pink	July



PLAN B

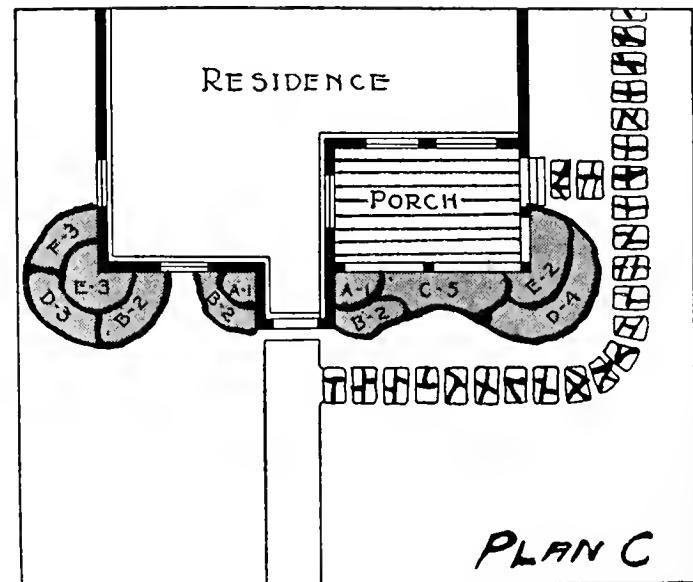
The shrubs are so arranged as to balance the porch placed at one side.

SUNNY

No.	Plants	Color	Bloom
A-1	Spirea Vanhouttei.....	White	May-June
B-8	Lonicera morrowi.....	White	May-June
C-5	Weigela rosea.....	Pink	June-July
D-4	Berberis thunbergi.....	Green	June
E-4	Symporicarpos racemosus.....	Pink	July
F-4	Philadelphus coronarius.....	White	May-June
G-4	Berberis thunbergi.....	Green	June
H-2	Spirea Vanhouttei.....	White	May-June

SHADY

A-1	Cornus florida.....	White	June
B-8	Lonicera morrowi.....	White	May-June
C-5	Viburnum americanum.....	White	May-June
D-4	Berberis thunbergi.....	Green	June
E-4	Symporicarpos racemosus.....	Pink	July
F-4	Symporicarpos vulgaris.....	Pink	July
G-4	Berberis thunbergi.....	Green	June
H-2	Symporicarpos racemosus.....	Pink	July



PLAN C

The open recessed porch or terrace requires low-growing shrubs so that vision will not be interrupted. Many variations of this plan can be made to suit different locations of the porch and grounds.

SUNNY

Plants	Color	Bloom	
A-2	Spirea prunifolia.....	White	May
B-6	Berberis thunbergi.....	Green	June
C-5	Symporicarpos racemosus.....	Pink	July
D-7	Kerria japonica.....	Yellow	May-June
E-5	Spirea Vanhouttei.....	White	May-June
F-3	Deutzia gracilis.....	White	May-June

SHADY

A-2	Ligustrum regelianum	White	June-July
B-6	Berberis thunbergi.....	Green	June
C-5	Symporicarpos racemosus.....	Pink	July
D-7	Symporicarpos vulgaris.....	Pink	July
E-5	Viburnum americanum.....	White	May-June
F-3	Berberis thunbergi.....	Green	June



Hardy Vines

VINES provide the finishing touch of any planting. Some adhere to masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis, and others, with their tendrils, will cling anywhere tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather. Visualize the effect desired and train them accordingly, to cover your walls and pilasters, your lattice or trellis, the pergola or laundry posts, the porch or portico, veranda or fence. We have only 2 and 3 yr. No 1 Vines grown outside. Much heavier and more satisfactory than ordinary potted plants.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). One of the finest vines for covering walks, verandas or trunks of trees. Foliage green, turning to rich crimson in autumn. A rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything.

A. tricuspidata (Vetchi) (Boston Ivy). Very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, rockeries or walls. Leaves smaller than the American. Forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other. Foliage changes to crimson scarlet in the fall. A little difficult to start, but when established requires no further care.

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho (Dutchmans-pipe). Pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth. Foliage, light green.

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpetcreeper). Large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. A hardy climbing plant.

CELASTRUS scandens (American Bittersweet). A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled orange fruit. A rapid grower.

CLEMATIS paniculata. In September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white. The fragrance is most delicious and penetrating. Vine is a rapid grower. Foliage, glossy green.

C. jackmani (Jackman Clematis). Perhaps the best known Clematis. Immense flowers of an intense violet purple, bloom continuously all summer.

C. henryi. Free bloomer producing large white flowers constantly during the entire summer.

C. Madame Edouard Andre. Much like Clematis Jackmani. Flowers a beautiful shade of crimson. A free bloomer.

EUONYMUS radicans (Wintercreeper). Useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. A very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine. Leaves, dull green with whitish veins. Grows rapidly.

LONICERA (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Foliage remains green well into winter. Very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season. One of the best bloomers, and a strong, vigorous vine.

WISTERIA sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). Flowers of pale blue are borne in long, pendulous clusters in May and June. Rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season. One of the best of the Wisterias.



Ampelopsis tricuspidata (Boston Ivy)

Roses

THE Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." Among all the flowering shrubs, there is nothing that can compare with the rose. The great variety of color, shape and size of flowers, the diversity and character of the foliage and ravishing perfumes give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When we add to these qualifications ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at. In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies a first place.

We have the finest rose stocks obtainable. All are 2 yr. No. 1 field grown plants of exceptional vigor and well branched.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class of roses is very hardy and bloom in June and again in the autumn.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. This cherry red rose is a favorite the world over. Very vigorous grower.

ALFRED COLOMB. Bright red. Classed as one of the best.

CLIO. A large globular rose, sweetly fragrant, of a delicate stainy flesh color, with a pink center. Blooms when two-thirds open are a perfect cup shape, and at perfection are as large as peonies. A strong grower of perfect hardiness.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (White American Beauty, Snow Queen). Really an ever-blooming variety, bearing a heavy crop of blossoms in June and from then, every month, until frost. The long pointed, egg-shaped buds open loosely into blossoms of pure white. Perfectly hardy and prolific both North and South.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. The favorite old "Jack" Rose, known and loved everywhere. Blossoms of a rich, velvety crimson with large petals. Blooms freely and grows well anywhere. Hardy.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers in such profusion it is a mass of color. One of the few absolutely hardy yellow roses. Blossoms in spring only.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Blossoms of a soft, clear pink are large and delightfully fragrant. Blooms profusely from June until Autumn.

PAUL NEYRON (Peony Rose). The largest rose of all. Blossoms of clear pink shading to rose. Flowers are well shaped, double and very fragrant. Plant is erect in habit and a strong, heavy grower, blooming repeatedly during the season.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest red roses—almost black. Buds are well formed and the open, fragrant flowers double enough to make it one of the most attractive "blacks." Sometimes referred to as "Black Beauty."

SOLIEL D'OR. A large yellow rose of great merit. A strong color slightly tinged with red. Very hardy. Very fragrant.

ULRICH BRUNNER (Hardy American Beauty). A bright cherry red rose of striking beauty. The flowers are unusually large. Hardy and vigorous in growth, resisting mildew. Almost continuously in bloom from early summer until autumn.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

These roses bloom intermittently all summer and have a wide range of colors.

BETTY UPRICHARD. Carmine buds suffused with orange and copper. An unusual color and a good strong grower.

COLUMBIA. An American rose growing as perfectly in the garden as the hot-house. Color, a bright pink which deepens but does not fade as the flowers age. The plant is strong and sturdy, with luxuriant foliage, and blooms continuously until late in fall.

EDEL. A strong growing rose of ivory white. Very full and stands dry weather exceptionally well.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. An immense flower of bright crimson. Very good in the fall.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. The choicest of bright, vivid scarlet roses, shading to crimson. Flowers open loosely. Beautiful foliage, the younger growth being a bronzy plum color. Very fragrant. Hardy and strong, and blooms continuously until November.

KILLARNEY PINK. A sprightly pink and brightest in hot weather. Bud especially well shaped. A dependable bloomer.

KILLARNEY WHITE. Snowy white blooms with large petals. Very beautiful in the bud.

LADY ASHTOWN. Petals of deep carmine pink, tinged with yellow at the base. Blooms are large and full. Readily known by its beautiful recurved petals.

LADY HILLINGDON. Semi-double ochre yellow blooms that hold their color well. Very hardy and disease resistant.

LA FRANCE. Probably the best known and loved of any rose. Flowers and buds of large size, a beautiful silvery pink peach blossom, changing to deep rose. The most fragrant of any rose. Must be severely pruned.



Paul Neyron (H.P.)



E. G. Hill (New H.T.)

LOS ANGELES. Petals are a bright pink shading to rich yellow at base. Form of flower is perfect, not opening too promptly. Growth is very strong.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. Buds and flower equally beautiful, color being shadings of shrimp pink, apricot and gold. Strong and vigorous, blooming constantly.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. Extra large, fragrant blooms of brilliant pink with darker center. Edges of petals tinged with soft carmine pink. Very free blooming, and hardy.

MRS. AARON WARD. One of the few hardy yellow monthly roses. Small, dainty flowers of Indian yellow, edge of petals being tinged with creamy yellow and pink. Foliage, bronze green.

RADIANCE. A beautiful blending of bright carmine with shades of opal and copper. Blooms have long stems and are very lasting as cut flowers.

RED RADIANCE. Similar in every respect to Radiance, of which it is a sport, differing only in color, which is a rich red that does not fade with age.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. Long pointed buds of Indian yellow washed with deep carmine. Sweet and spicy fragrance. A remarkably fine rose.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Striking sunflower yellow. Very large and full with beautifully formed buds. The most widely planted yellow.

SUNBURST. Flowers of orange copper or golden orange, color deepening toward base of petals. Reddish green bronze foliage.

WM. F. DREER. Apricot shade. Unusual color with buds of Pernet type.

NEW HYBRID TEAS

New varieties of proven worth that should be in every rose lover's garden.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Very large clear pink blooms. A choice exhibition rose.

E. G. HILL. Large blooms of strong deep velvety red. The outstanding red rose for every garden.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. A new rose of red and yellow in the bud opening to delicate shades of yellow, copper and pink. An outstanding new variety.

TALISMAN. A red and yellow rose, recently developed. Widely planted and familiar to all.

CLIMBING ROSES AND RAMBLERS

AMERICAN PILLAR. A true climbing rose. Very large. Glossy green foliage, with enormous trusses of flowers—wild rose pink, with clear white eye—of striking size and beauty.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. A magnificent climber, but not a true "rambler," although with individual flowers fully as large, of a brighter crimson, and fragrant. Blooms abundantly and will succeed in almost any situation.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Clusters of bright crimson flowers. An old-fashioned rose of great hardiness and long blooming season.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Larger than the Crimson Rambler, double, a clear shell pink, slightly fragrant, with crinkled edges, giving a fluffy effect. These striking flowers are borne in immense clusters of 10 to 30 sometimes, and last for a long time. One of the best and hardest of Ramblers.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. A beautiful flesh pink, with individual blooms four inches in diameter. Much like Hybrid Teas in form and color, with a pleasing fragrance. A long-stemmed, valuable cutting rose. This is the best pink climber. Absolutely hardy, making canes of twelve or fifteen feet in a favorable season.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. A rose of brilliant, vivid scarlet maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. Semi-double flowers of medium size completely cover the vine. A most important addition to climbing roses.



Talisman (New H.T.)

SILVER MOON. Distinct from all others. Long, pale yellow, scented buds open into semi-double white flowers five inches in diameter, revealing bright golden stamens. Canes vigorous, with disease resistant foliage. Classed with the three best climbers.

SOURCE d'OR. Buds orange with shades of pink. Flowers double yellow.

TAUSENDSCHEON (Thousand Beauties). Entirely different. In a single cluster of blooms, there will be all shades from light pink to a rosy carmine, some almost white with a suggestion of yellow. Every cluster a bouquet of harmonious colors.

WHITE DOROTHY. Similar to Pink Dorothy Perkins, but with pure white double flowers. Valuable because of the rarity of good white climbing roses.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Flowers of a light yellow, turning to a creamy white as the blossom ages. The clusters are smaller and the individual flower larger than the Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are fragrant. Hardy and prolific.

NEW CLIMBING ROSES

BLAZE. A new patented rose of a more brilliant red than Paul's Scarlet Climber but of similar characteristics except for its wonderful ever-blooming quality. A climber that is in bloom all summer.

SCORCHER. A red climber from Australia. Immense flowers of intense red. A rose that is admired by all.

BABY RAMBLERS

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. Pure white flowers, in large clusters, showing yellow stamens, each branch carrying from 15 to 20 of them.

BABY DOROTHY. A dwarf that has shell pink blossoms like Dorothy Perkins. Showiest and prettiest of the pink "Baby" roses.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. The original and best dwarf Baby Rambler. Crimson flowers in clusters. It is an ideal pot rose, and one of the best bedding or hedging roses in existence. It blooms outdoors from May to November, and indoors the year round. Very hardy.

ELLEN POULSEN. Brilliant rose pink flowers. Ideal for borders or along driveways. Very hardy and vigorous.

MOSS ROSES

BLANCHE MOREAU. Very fragrant. Large, full, white blooms. Very vigorous.

CRESTED MOSS. Flowers medium sized, semi-double, pale rosy pink.

HENRI MARTIN. Very vigorous. Cerise red semi-double blooms.

WHITE MOSS. Delightfully fragrant and very vigorous. White blooms in profusion.

RUGOSA ROSES

AGNES. A new yellow Rugosa of great value as a large bush or pillar rose. Blooms in early June.

F. T. GROOTENDORST. Small, bright red flowers. Fringed and double. Blooms continuously spring, summer and fall.

PINK GROOTENDORST. Similar to above with clear, light, shell pink flowers.

RUGOSA ALBA. A white five-petaled flower of delightful fragrance.

RUGOSA RUBRA. Same as above with flowers varying from bright pink to deep carmine.



Paul's Scarlet Climber

Rose Planting

Roses thrive best in clay loam well enriched with rotted manure. They should have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings. Work up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, and besides this, soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water.

Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring, but we recommend spring planting. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being late planted than does the rose. Raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give roses that culture best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of first importance.

All roses should be clipped back closely at planting, and each spring remove at least two-thirds of the previous year's growth. In the ever-blooming class remove even more. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones.

As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant 3 or 4 inches, with leaves, straw or mellow soil. It is very important to keep the plants vigorous and free from diseases and insects.



Hardy Perennials

PERENNIALS should be found in every garden. They are far superior as cut flowers to annuals, once planted requiring very little attention. A succession can be chosen that will furnish a constant supply of cut flowers from frost to frost. We are always glad to assist our customers in making selections for various purposes.

By **Hardy Herbaceous Perennials** is meant such plants as remain permanently in the ground. Their foliage dies down each autumn, but comes again with the same vigor the following spring. There is such a variety in color and time of blooming among them that continuous flowering can be assured from early spring to late fall. To facilitate selections the time of flowering is indicated, also the approximate height of the plant.

HARDY PERENNIALS

***ACHILLEA ptarmica fl. pl.** (Milfoil or Yarrow). Pure white double flowers all summer. 18 inches.
ACONITUM fischeri (Monkshood). 2 to 3 feet. Dark blue flowers September and October.
***ALYSSUM saxatile compactum** (Basket of Gold). 1 foot. Bright yellow flowers in early spring.
ALTHEA rosea (Hollyhock). Assorted colors, single and double.
ANCHUSA, Dropmore (Alkanet). 4 to 5 feet. Blue flowers on spikes all summer.
ANEMONE (Windflower).
Hupehensis. New mauve pink. *Japonica*. White. 18 inches.
***ANTHEMIS tinctoria** (Marguerite). Golden yellow flowers all summer. 18 inches.
***AQUILEGIA, Hybrid**. Long-spurred flowers of gorgeous colors. 2 feet.
***ARABIS alpina** (Rockcress). Pure white flowers in dense masses. 6 inches.
ASTER, hybrida (Michaelmas Daisy). 3 to 4 feet. All colors. Very hardy.
ASTILBE, hybrida (Perennial Spirea). 5 to 6 feet. Mixed colors. Erect, feathery, colorful flower trusses.
AUBREIA deltoides (Rainbow Rockcress). Creeping plants. 1 foot. Bright purple flowers in April and July.
BAPTISIA australis (False Indigo). Dark blue pea-shaped flowers in June. 2 feet.
***BELLIS perenne** (English Daisy). Mixed colors. Large size.
***CALLIRHOE involucrata** (Poppy Mallow). Crimson with white centers. Trailing plant. All summer.
CAMPANULA (Bellflower).
C. medium (Single Canterbury Bells). Mixed colors. 3 feet.
***C. carpatica** (Harebell). Clear blue. 8 inches. Blooms all summer.

***CERASTIUM tomentosum** (Snow-in-summer). White flowers. Low growing.
***CHEIRANTHUS cheiri** (Wallflower). Fiery orange flowers. 1 foot.
CHRYSANTHEMUM (Daisy).
***C. maximum** (Shasta Daisy). 2 feet.
***C. coccinum** (Pyrethrum) (Painted Daisy).
C. hybrida (Hardy Garden Chrysanthemum). 2 feet.
COREOPSIS grandiflora (Golden Wave). Bright yellow flowers. All summer. 2 feet.
DELPHINIUM Hybrids (Larkspur). New giants of soft pastel shades. 4 - 5 feet.
***DIANTHUS** (Pinks).
***D. barbatus** (Sweet William). Great masses of rich colored blooms. 15 inches.
***D. caryophyllus** (Hardy Carnation). 18 inches. Mixed colors.
***D. deltoides** (Maiden Pink). Crimson. Fine for rockeries. 8 inches.
***D. plumarius** (Grass Pink). Pink, purplish and white on tall spikes. 15 inches.
DICTAMNUS fraxinella (Gas Plant). Pink flowers. Waxy leaves which give off a pungent odor. 2 feet.
DIELYTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Heart-shaped rose colored flowers in April and May.
DIGITALIS purpurea (Foxglove). Mixed colors. 5 to 6 feet.
***GAILLARDIA aristata** (Blanketflower). Brilliant red and yellow flowers from June to November. 2 feet.
***GEUM boresi** (Avens). Red flowers all summer. 18 inches.
GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Babysbreath). Mass of delicate white blooms. ***Repens**. Creeping form for rockeries.
HESPERIS matronalis (Sweet Rocket). Spikes of purple flowers in June and July.

* indicates plants suitable for rockery.

HIBISCUS moscheutos (Common Rose Mallow). Enormous size. Mixed colors. July to September. 4 - 5 feet.

***HOSTA undulata variegata** (Plantain Lily). Variegated foliage, blue flowers. July and August. 1 foot.

***IBERIS sempervirens** (Hardy Candytuft). Dwarf white flowers in early spring. 8 inches.

IRIS.

***I. kaempferi** (Japanese Iris). Lavender, blue, red, violet, etc.

I. Mt. Hood— Light blue.

I. patrocle. Reddish violet.

I. germanica (German Iris).

Dalmatica. Blue.

Liebellungen. Purplish violet.

Monsignor. Violet.

Sir Robert Peel. Light blue.

Tendresse. Porcelain yellow.

KNIPHOFIA hybridus (Tritoma) (Red Hot Poker or Torch Lily). Showy flowers ranging from orange to red.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Perennial Sweet Pea). Mixed colors. 12 to 15 inches.

LILIUM (Lily).

L. auratum (Goldbanded Lily). White with gold and brown bands.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). The famous white old-fashioned lily.

L. elegans. Dwarf. Mixed colors.

L. longiflorum (Easter Lily).

L. speciosum magnificum (Japanese or Orchid Lily). Deep rich red.

L. regale. White, pink and gold marking.

L. tigrinum floroplena (Double Tiger Lily). Orange.

***LINUM perenne** (Flax). Blue flowers. 15 inches.

LUPINUS polyphyllus (Lupine). Mixed colors. June to September. 3 feet.

LYCHNIS chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Vivid scarlet flowers. 3 feet. Summer and early fall.

MONARDA didyma (Bee Balm). Red flowers in July and August. 3 feet.

***MYOSOTIS palustris** (Forget-me-not). Blue flowers with yellow eye in early spring. 8 inches.

***NEPETA mussini** (Ground Ivy). Creeping plant with lavender blooms. 18 inches.

OENOTHERA glauca fraseri (Evening Primrose). Pale yellow. Blooms all summer. 1 foot.

PAPAVER (Poppy).

P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). About a foot high. Mixed colors. All summer.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). Bright crimson—scarlet bloom of great size. 3 feet high.

PENSTEMON barbatus (Beard Tongue). Tall spikes of pink in June and July.

*indicates plants suitable for rockery.



Lilium auratum (Goldbanded Lily)

PAEONIA (Peony). We offer the following choice named varieties:

Adolphe Rousseau. Dark red.

Asa Gray. White with red dots.

Comte de Nippon. White, crimson spots.

Duchesse de Nemours. White, yellow center.

Duchess d'Orleans. Deep rose.

Duke of Wellington. White.

Edulis Superba. Dark pink.

Felix Crousse. Brilliant red.

Festiva Max. White, crimson tips.

Prince Imperial. Brilliant purplish scarlet.

Fragrans. Solferino red.

Golden Harvest. Pale lilac rose.

Karl Rosenfield. Deep crimson.

Livingston. Light pink.

Louis VanHoutte. Dark.

Mme. de Verneville. White with pink center.

Mons. Jules Elie. Pure pink.

Officinalis rubra. Bright red. Early.

Pres. Roosevelt. Deep rich brilliant red.

Semi-rose type.

Richardson Dorchester. Pink.

Single, White.

Single, Pink.

PHLOX decussata (Phlox). Very showy in the border in late summer and fall. We have the following named varieties:

Beacon. Cherry red.

Cyrano. Large, dark pink.

Enchantress. Bright salmon pink.

Firebrand. Orange, scarlet.

Jules Sandeau. Pink.

LaVague. Mauve, carmine eye.

Michael Buchner. Dark purple.

Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white.

Mrs. Scholten. Dark salmon pink.

Pantheon. Scarlet pink. Dark red eye.

Prof. Schliemann. Lilac rose.

Purity. White.

Rheinlander. Salmon pink.

Richard Wallace. White with red eye.

Rynstrom. Rose, pink.

Sunset. Dark rose pink.

Sunshine. Pink.

VonHochburg. Brilliant red.

Assorted colors: Pink, purple, white, red unnamed.



Peonies

***PHLOX subulata** (Moss or ground pink). 4 inches.
P. alba. White.
P. lilac. Lilac.
P. rosea. Pink.

PHYSALIS alkekengi (Chinese Lantern Plant). Orange, scarlet. Lantern-like fruits. Will last all winter when cut.

***PRIMULA polyanthus** (Cluster Primrose). Mixed colors. Flowers in the spring. 1 foot.

***RANUNCULUS repens** (Creeping Buttercup). Bright golden yellow flowers in May.

***SAPONARIA ocymoides** (Soapwort). Border plant. Pink flowers. May. 2 feet.

***SAXIFRAGA decipiens** (Crimson Moss). White flowers in May. Red foliage in winter. 4 inches.

* indicates plants suitable for rockery.

SCABIOSA caucasica (Blue Bonnet). Lavender flowers all summer. 18 inches.

***SEDUM** (Stonecrop).

S. acre (Golden Moss). Yellow. July.

S. spectabile. Brilliant red. August.

VALERIANA officinalis (Garden Heliotrope). Rose tinted white flowers in June and July.

***VERONICA incana** (Speedwell). Blue flowers in July and August. 1 foot.

***VINCA minor** (Hardy Myrtle). Trailing evergreen plant for shady places.

***VIOLA cornuta** (Violet).

V. Jersey Gem. Pure rich violet. 6 inches.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Six foot spikes of white flowers.

Bulbs

BULBS—SPRING FLOWERING

CROCUS. Should be planted in the fall. Cheerful little flowers of white, blue and yellow in March and April.

DAFFODILS. Should be planted in the fall. We have all types in named varieties. Bloom in April and May. Fine for cutting.

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS. Especially fine for indoor culture in pebbles. White with yellow eye.

GALANTHUS (Snowdrops). Early spring flowers that must be planted in the fall. We can supply single or double.

HYACINTHS. Showy flowers for indoor or outdoor culture. Plant in fall. We offer named varieties in white, yellow, pink, blue and purple. If planted indoors will bloom around Christmas time. Special varieties and species for bedding hyacinths.

TULIPS. Plant in the fall. We can supply all types; Darwins, single early, double early. Cottage and Breeders. Put up in choice mixtures or we will furnish named varieties.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

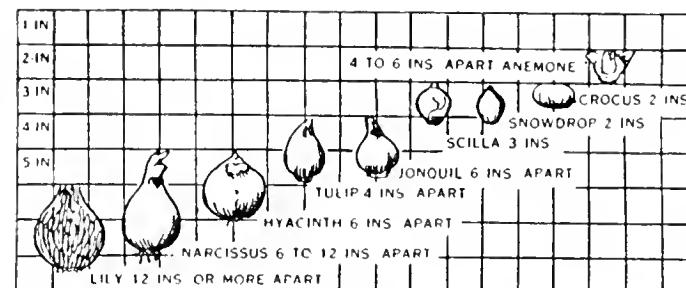
CANNAS. Plant in spring. Should be used in a bed or in a shrubbery border. The brilliant colors make an effective picture all summer long.

DAHLIAS. Rapidly attaining prominence among flower lovers. We have many new varieties that far exceed the old-time dahlias in size and coloring.

GLADIOLUS. A favorite cut flower. Great variety of colors and long blooming period make these flowers most valuable. We have all of the new, choice varieties. Mixed or named.

PLANTING BULBS

In light or sandy soil plant a little deeper than diagram shows. A good supply of well-rotted manure worked into the soil previous to planting will assist in producing large, beautiful blooms.



Perennial Planting Hints

Do not plant too thickly. A rule which may be followed, is to set plants which grow to a height of 2 feet or less, 12 inches apart, and all taller one-half their height. Aquilegias and Coreopsis which grow 2 feet high, for example, may be planted 12 inches apart, while Delphinium formosum and Japanese Iris, which grow 3 feet high, should usually be 18 inches apart.

Cultivation is of the simplest, with any good garden soil, deeply enriched. The best time to plant is **early** in the fall or when they are just starting into growth in the spring. The soil should be comparatively dry when plants are set. Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept down. During hot, dry weather, or when it is not convenient to water, a mulch of any loose, light material is very beneficial. For this purpose grass clippings are excellent.

About mid-November, when all soft growth has been killed and the tops are thoroughly ripened, the old stems should be removed and burned. Then apply a winter protection of leaves or litter. The roots of perennials which flower during the spring are better left undivided and undisturbed for several years although they should be given a liberal dressing of fertilizer each spring. The late-flowering plants are better for being replanted every two years or so.



Fruits

A FRUIT tree is not only beautiful of itself, but highest utility multiplies its value and even adds to its beauty. What more delightful to the eye than a globose shaped, deep green cherry tree, or a pyramidal pear tree on a lawn, all on fire with its load of iridescent fruit! Never a more perfect shade than the "back-door" apple tree of our grandmothers, sturdy under its red and yellow and coral, for often such a one is grafted to two or three kinds of apples.

As a windbreak, a massed orchard is perfect, giving air drainage while protecting the estate or farmstead from the shock of storms without the rock-like resistance of evergreens, which produces back-drafts and eddies. To the youth of dreams and good digestion, a pergola bowered in purpling grapes is doubly attractive, combining beauty and bounty.

A background of small fruits, mounting from currants to raspberries, and then to a corner-thicket of blackberries beyond, is something more than just a screen. It invites your friends and your bird-friends too. Did you ever see a homestead with too much fruit—or grow any quinces or gooseberries or peaches you couldn't *give* away? No other feature of the new-built dwelling—be it in town or country—gives it such attractiveness and saleability as a copious supply of fruits. To reduce sentiment to shillings, fifty dollars invested in well-assorted fruit trees and plants will add ten times the cost to a sale or rental value—besides that in the meantime the proprietor is himself regaled most sumptuously.

2 and 3 year, No. 1 trees 5 to 6 feet. Best root systems obtainable, grown on Schoharie soil.

APPLES

BALDWIN. Too well known to need description—still the most popular apple this side of the Atlantic and steadily gaining in favor in London markets. The standard strain of this fruit is of a deep, uniform red. Oblate spheroid in shape, with flesh of a light canary yellow. One of the few apples whose blossoms are reliably self-fertile so that it may be planted in a solid block, although this is not recommended.

BANANA. Very large size; color deep yellow splashed with red. Vigorous grower, heavy bearer. Flesh tender and aromatic.

BEN DAVIS. This apple is said to have more "good" points than any other red, winter fruit. It is a good grower, a good bearer, a good keeper, a good looker.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Fruit tender, mild flavor. Attractive color, tender flesh. Good for home orchard.

CORTLAND. Bright red, blushed with very dark red, splashed and striped with carmine. The flesh is a pinkish tint, and while fine, crisp, exceedingly tender and juicy, it is protected by a skin more tough than that of the McIntosh. The tree is a vigorous, up-spreading, hardy grower, healthy

and very productive, holding its ripening fruit better than the McIntosh, and maturing about three weeks later.

HYSLOP CRAB. Large, deep crimson, with beautiful bloom. Very prolific and popular. A very showy fruit, making excellent jelly. Midautumn to January. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB. A very popular red and yellow Crab. Tree a good grower, hardy and usually very productive. August to late September.

DELICIOUS. A comparatively new variety that everywhere has proved itself to be one of the finest all-purpose fruits. It varies slightly in shape and coloring in different sections and on different soils. Fruit large, spread with brilliant, dark red. Fine grained, crisp, melting and juicy with a delightful aroma. The very highest quality for every purpose, being a splendid early winter shipper, yet keeping perfectly. The tree is vigorous and has so far proved perfectly hardy.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, fairly fine grained and firm, with a pleasant acid flavor. A cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices. We offer the *red strain*.

EARLY HARVEST. Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate. Smooth, bright straw color when ripe. Flesh nearly white. Flavor rather acid, fine. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be best quality. It is good throughout the Northern States and Southwest. Season, July.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, beautiful light yellow when fully ripe. An old favorite. Flesh tender, rich, and of good dessert quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and long-lived. Season, September to October.

FAMEUSE (Snow). An old and well-known variety. Fruit medium in size. Color, pale greenish yellow mixed with stripes of red, with splashes of same on shady side. Flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed. Flavor, sub-acid, extra good. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Very hardy. Valuable variety for Northern sections. Season, October to December.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Fruit large and smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Tree vigorous and spreading. A heavy, constant bearer, and reliably self-fertile. Season, December to March.

NORTHWEST GREENING. Extremely hardy. Fruit large, greenish yellow when ripe. Fine baking apple.

GRAVENSTEIN. Large, greenish yellow to orange yellow, with stripes of light and dark red. Very good to best. Season, late September to early November.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Probably the highest quality yellow winter apple, but not a commercial success too far north, as both size and quality seem to be affected.

HUBBARDSTON. Good commercial variety. Green mottled with red. October.

JONATHAN. At its best this apple is one of the most desirable varieties for the fancy, holiday trade. Medium size of very excellent quality, of a beautiful, brilliant red. Tree perfectly hardy but inclined to be biennial in bearing, and being a moderate grower and bearing young is recommended as a "filler," and to be given high culture.

KING. Worthy of its name in every sense, except as to hardiness of tree stock. Glutted markets have no effect on selected King apples. Ready November to March. Red on a yellow background. Showy, of largest size, and of high quality. It is truly fruit "fit for a king."

LIVELAND RASPBERRY. Medium to large summer apple. Striped light crimson. Very tender, almost sweet.

MCINTOSH RED. Large, red all over. Good keeper. Tree very hardy and vigorous. Middle of October. Bears young.

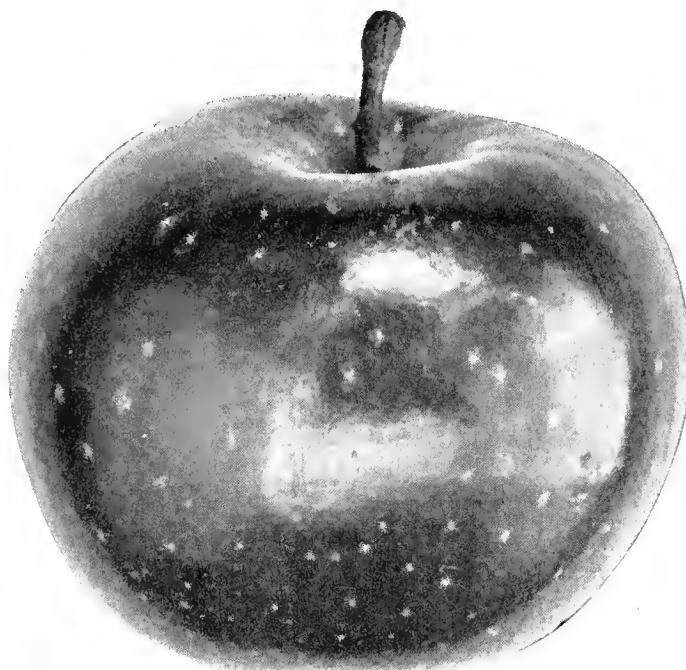
MCINTOSH EARLY. Of most beautiful appearance, extra high quality, deep wine-red color, and for a September apple, large size and long keeping. Its only faults are a too tender skin and a tendency to part from the stem the very day it has colored.

MACOUN (Late McIntosh). A new variety of McIntosh which harvests even later than the McIntosh. Probably will be an important commercial variety.

NORTHERN SPY. An excellent and leading commercial variety in the colder states. Fruit large and attractive, bright red-striped overspread with a delicate bloom. Very tender, crisp and so juicy it is not good for evaporating. Season, November to March. Late in coming into bearing.

RED NORTHERN SPY. New type of Northern Spy. Solid red. Very desirable for market. December.

OPALESCENT. A handsome new apple. Tender and juicy. Hardy, healthy and productive. December to March.



Stayman Winesap

POUND SWEET. Sometimes called Pumpkin Sweet. Greenish yellow apple of large size. October to January.

RED ASTRACHAN. Fruit above medium, greenish yellow, almost covered with striped crimson. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth. An early and abundant bearer. Season, July.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, roundish, very slightly conical, mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Flesh tender, not fine grained, juicy and of good quality. Ripens early in winter.

ROME BEAUTY, RED. Large sized handsomely colored apple. Especially adapted to Southeastern New York and New Jersey. November.

GOLDEN RUSSET. A delicious dessert apple from March till July. Color, dull green under a heavy brown russet with bronze red blush. Flesh greenish yellow, of good to very good quality, being sprightly, subacid and tender, though rather dry. Tree perfectly hardy, fine grower and bearer, but distinctively self-sterile, requiring to be inter-planted.

SPITZENBURG. Large, bright, purplish red shaded with yellow. Flesh firm. Juicy and spicy; of fine quality. Thrives in Northern localities.

ST. LAWRENCE. Large, handsome dessert apple. Hardy, strong grower. Ripens just ahead of Fameuse.

STARK. A good, red apple for commerce, especially in the warmer latitudes. Fruit large. Flesh coarse, inclined to be dry but mild. Tree a thrifty grower and a universally heavy cropper.

STARK RED. Same as above except solid dark red. Very desirable for market.

STAYMAN WINESAP. One of the finest apples for fancy trade. Of uniformly handsome appearance. Fruit when well colored a deep, almost purplish red. Flesh yellow, firm and crisp, of a distinctive, mildly subacid flavor and inclined to be dry. Tree a favorite in the Middle West and South, but will grow and do well almost anywhere. A reliable annual bearer, beginning young. December to May.

SUTTON BEAUTY. Said to be a cross between Baldwin and Hubbardston. A splendid quality winter fruit for home use. Fruit uniform in shape and very handsome, but tree is tardy in coming to bearing, and accused of being irregular or even shy—probably somewhat self-sterile.

SWEET BOUGH. Large to very large. Flesh a yellowish white, exceedingly tender, with an excellent sweet flavor. Ripens from the middle to the end of summer. A moderate and regular bearer.

TOLMAN SWEET. Probably the best sweet, winter apple. A splendid baker and fair dessert fruit of its midwinter class. Medium size, a beautiful even yellow, sometimes tinged with red. Flavor rich and very sweet. Tree perfectly hardy and a prolific bearer.

TWENTY OUNCE. In the East still the standard, late fall apple by virtue of its many excellent characteristics. The fruit is extra large, rich yellow, background striped and splashed with red. Unsurpassed for all cooking purposes. The tree thrives on a great variety of soils and exposures.

WASHINGTON CO. STRAWBERRY. A good variety for home use. Large sized fruits of good color. Hardy. September and October.

WAGENER. Used a great deal as a "Filler." A large, light red apple of good quality that is always readily saleable. Tree hardy, a good grower when young and bears very early.

WEALTHY. Well named, for it has so far proved, perhaps, the most profitable fall apple. Bears young and heavily. A high quality, striped red and yellow dessert apple. Tree very hardy and thrifty grower.

WOLF RIVER. This is the mammoth red and greenish yellow apple that always attracts so much attention at fairs. Bears young and heavily. Perfectly hardy in any latitude.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth translucent skin, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe. Flesh tender, fine grained and of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and an early annual bearer. Season, July.

DWARF APPLES. Very productive and early bearing; usually second year after planting. Adapted to yards and small gardens. We offer the following varieties: Baldwin, Delicious, McIntosh and Wealthy.

Pears

ANJOU. A large, fine pear, with buttery, melting flesh, having a sprightly flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive. One of the best. Season, October to January.

BARTLETT. Large. Yellow, with a beautiful blush. Flesh buttery, very juicy and with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is a vigorous and erect grower, excellent for garden or commercial orchard planting. Bears early and abundantly. Will begin to bear in three years, and in about seven years sometimes produces a bushel of fruit per tree. A leader among canning pears. August and September.

BEURRE BOSC. Large, dull brownish yellow. Flesh, half melting, highly flavored, sweet and delicious. Tree a moderate grower, rather erect, and bears well. Season, September to November.

CLAIRGEAU. Very large, brownish yellow and red. Flesh yellowish, agreeably sweet and solid. Keeps well a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

CLAPP FAVORITE. A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor. Pale lemon yellow with brown dots, and fine texture. Flesh melting, buttery, and juicy, with a delicate flavor. Decays quickly when ripe. Tree hardy and productive. Season, August and September.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large, greenish yellow, russeted. Flesh melting and sweet. A beautiful tree and heavy bearer. Does its best as a dwarf. Season, October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Fruit large, somewhat varying in shape. Flesh juicy, melting, sweet and excellent flavor. Extra hardy. September to October.

KIEFFER. The most popular market pear grown. Fruit of good size, rich color and fair quality, canned. Should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. Tree a rapid grower anywhere, tremendously vigorous and seldom blights. Season, October to November.

LOUISE BONNE. A large size fair quality attractive pear. Not generally planted but deserving of some attention.

SECKEL. Small, but universally popular. Rich, yellowish, brown. One of the best and highest flavored pears known. Very productive. September and October.

SHELDON. Large. Dull yellow to greenish russet, with red cheek. Flesh a little coarse, melting and very juicy. Tree vigorous, productive. October.

TYSON. Summer pear. August. Melting and juicy.

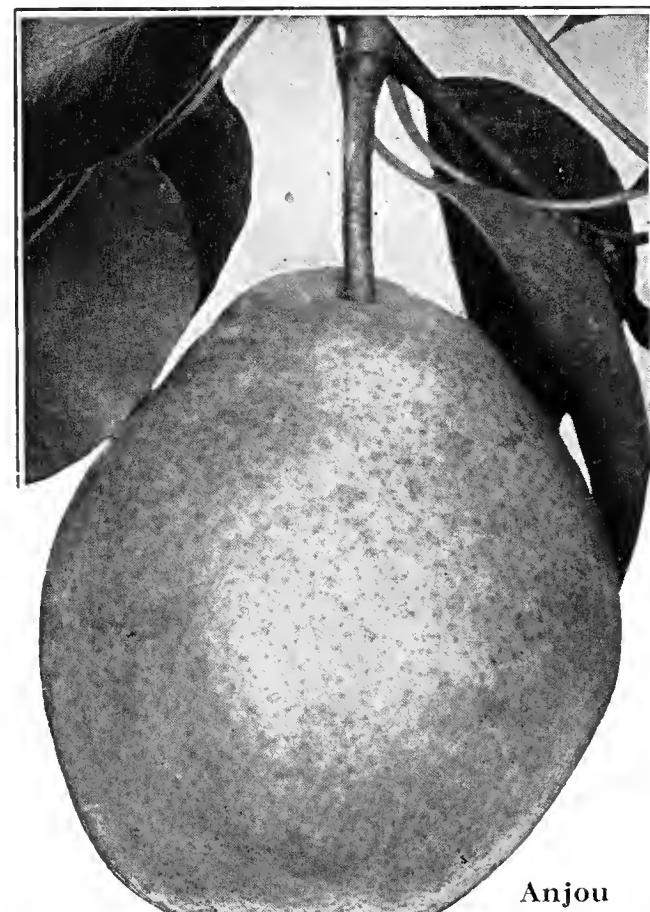
VERMONT BEAUTY.

WORDEN SECKEL. Much larger than Seckel. Good keeper. Very sweet, juicy. October.

WINTER NELIS. Enormously productive. Very hardy. Late November and December.

WILDER EARLY. Small to medium. Fine grained, tender. Vigorous grower. Early August.

DWARF PEARS. Fruit is the same as standard trees. They come into bearing young and are very productive. Can be set close together. We offer the following varieties: Anjou, Bartlett, Duchess, Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer and Seckel.



Anjou

Peaches

BELLE OF GEORGIA. The best early September market peach. A standard commercial variety, planted by nearly all growers, ripening with Old Mixon which it has largely superceded. Fruit very large, white with red cheek, very freestone, and white flesh. Fair quality.

EARLY CRAWFORD. Long held its position as the favorite yellow freestone. Fruit high flavored, rich and abundantly juicy. Very large, golden yellow, blushed with dark red. Flesh marbled yellow with red at pit. Trees healthy and vigorous, but a relatively spare bearer. Season, late August to early September.

LATE CRAWFORD. Follows the early variety by about two weeks and similar to it in every way, though of even finer quality. Not as hardy in bud as its prototype.

CROSBY. Exceptionally hardy. Medium sized fruit fine for dessert and cooking. Late.

GARMAN. One of the hardest, most reliable market peaches. Large, rich, juicy, and of fair quality. Yellow white, with deep blush. Skin very tough, making a good shipper and free from rot.

CHAMPION. The earliest iron-clad peach. Remarkable for its size and a freestone of high quality. White with red cheek. Season, late August. Unexcelled for canning.

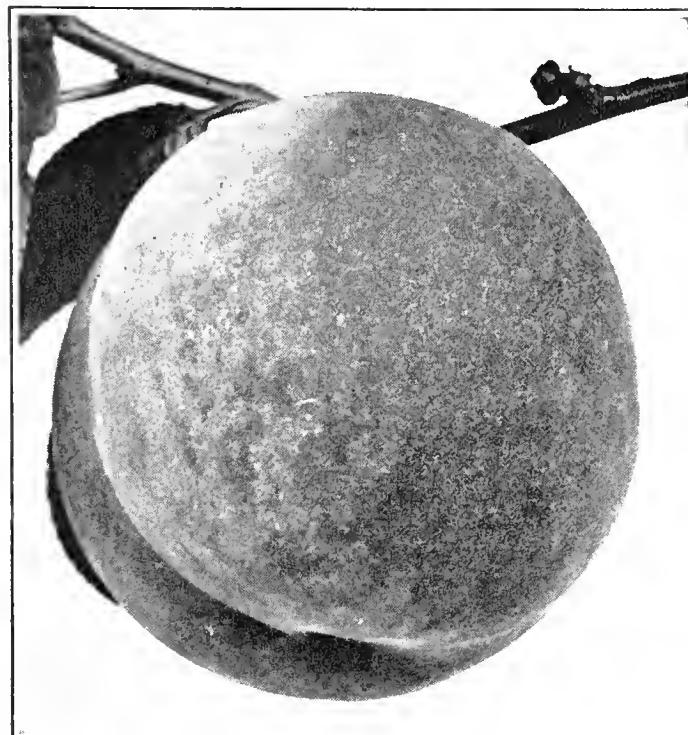
EARLY ELBERTA. Very large, high quality. Flesh is fine grained, sweet. Midseason.

ELBERTA. The peer of all commercial peaches. Midseason, extra large, light yellow, with red cheek, a perfect freestone. Tree vigorous and prolific, succeeding universally wherever peaches can be grown.

LATE ELBERTA. Similar to Elberta but ripens considerably later than its namesake.

GREENSBORO. The most popular July peach. A white-fleshed, clingstone. Fruit large and showy, rather poor quality, but shipping and standing up well. Skin greenish white, blushed and striped with dark red. Tree enormously productive and early bearing.

J. H. HALE. Bridges the gap between Rochester and Elberta. One of the largest peaches. Superior to Elberta in size, firmness and shipping quality. Yellow and red coloring. Highly attractive but unfortunately not as prolific as a commercial fruit should be. Probably somewhat self-sterile. Flesh fine grained and quality good.



Elberta Peach

ROCHESTER. A peach of the Crawford type. Fruit of large size, with thick skin, orange yellow, blushed with dark red. Flesh yellow, very juicy, first rate quality and freestone. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing very young. Season, mid-August.

SOUTH HAVEN. A recent introduction. Immense size. Comes into market just before Elberta. Beautiful color and freestone. Very hardy and highly recommended.

STEVENS RARERIPE. White and red, white fleshed freestone peach. Hardy and of extra good quality. Late.

SALWAY. A regular bearer. Flesh deep yellow, juicy. Free. Early October.

TRIUMPH. Extra early. Yellow peach of great hardiness. Good shipper.

YANDICK GOLDEN. A yellow freestone peach of the Elberta type but ten days earlier than Elberta.

APRICOTS

CLARK. Large, yellow with red cheeks. Flesh of good quality. Juicy and rich flavor.

HARRIS. The largest and hardest apricot. Prolific and profitable. Season about July 20th.

MOORPARK. Fruit is large, orange yellow, with red cheek, sweet and rich. One of the best freestones. The best of the Europeans. Season, later than the others.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine has size and a smooth skin like the plum. In other ways it is more like a peach. It is of rich, delicious flavor, juicy and melting, and highly prized as a dessert fruit. It is much superior to the peach has a dryer and makes excellent preserves. The Nectarine is as hardy as the peach and requires the same culture.

Varieties: Boston and Red Roman.

QUINCES

CHAMPION. A large, greenish yellow fruit, without hard spots or core. Of delicate flavor, imparting an exquisite taste and odor to any other fruit with which it is prepared. Tree a symmetrical grower, bearing while young. Season late.

ORANGE. The most popular and extensively cultivated old variety. Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, cooking tender, and of excellent quality. Tree hardy and a very reliable grower and bearer.

REA. A seedling of the Orange and nearly double its size, equally as good and ripens a week earlier.

See that the trees you plant are healthy, have good roots and are free from disease and insects. Give them a good start.

Plums

ABUNDANCE. One of the most successful commercial varieties. Skin pinkish red to dark red, over-spread with a light bloom. Flesh yellow, sweet, melting, tender and very juicy. Tree a vigorous grower, reliably hardy and prodigiously productive on a wide variety of soils. One of the earliest.

BURBANK. One of the largest of the Japanese varieties. Of uniform, attractive red color mottled over a yellow ground and covered with a thick bloom. Flesh a deep lemon yellow of excellent quality, yet firm and a good shipper for so large a fruit. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive—in fact, inclined to overbear. One of the few plums reliably self-fertile. Season, late August to September.

BRADSHAW. The most generally planted European in the East. A very large, fine, early plum. Dark, violet red. Tree a slow grower, but hardy, vigorous, productive, self-fertile. Season, mid-August.

CLIMAX. A Burbank plum rich in flavor and quality. Deep red. Vigorous and productive.

COE'S GOLDEN. A late plum of bright golden yellow color. Large and of fine quality. Good for dessert and cooking purposes.

DAMSON. A well-known English dessert variety. The purplish black fruit is sprinkled with numerous distinctive dots, and is small and nearly round. One of the best for preserving. Season, early October.

GENERAL HAND. A yellow dessert plum of fine flavor. Midseason.

GERMAN PRUNE. Probably the oldest plum grown and well-known in every civilized country. Skin a purple black with beautiful bloom. Flesh amber green, firm, sweet and mild. Tree fairly hardy and vigorous, holding its fruit well. Inclined to overbear. Season, late.

GRAND DUKE. A large sized, prune-shaped plum. Purple color, flesh firm, good shipper. Late.

ITALIAN PRUNE. A great favorite on account of its delicious, juicy quality and being readily free-stone. Skin purplish black with heavy bloom. Flesh greenish yellow. Firm, and keeps and ships well. Tree is strong grower and not quite hardy, though a tremendous bearer. Season, late.

IMPERIAL EPINEUSE. A California plum. Purple, thin skin, golden flesh, juicy, sweet, tender. A variety that is bound to be very popular. Very vigorous.

IMPERIAL GAGE. Large, greenish, juicy and rich. Very productive. August.

YELLOW EGG. Golden yellow with a thick accentuating bloom. The largest and best of the yellow plums. Flesh yellow, a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, very productive and hardy, ripening its fruit all at once in late August.

LOMBARD. One of the most popular, succeeding almost everywhere. Fruit purplish red with thick, pink bloom making it exceedingly attractive. Yellow fleshed, juicy and sweet. Tree a medium-sized, upright grower, very hardy and productive. Inclined to overbear as the flower is self-fertile. Season, early September.

MIDDLEBURG. Originated in Schoharie County. Very late. Purple of fine quality. Good shipper.

MONARCH. Dark purple. Good dessert plum. Late. Widely grown in New York State.

OCTOBER PURPLE. A Burbank plum. Fruit large and attractive. Midseason to late.

POND'S SEEDLING. Extremely large, good shipper. Red fruit of medium quality. Late.

QUACKENBOSS. A good market plum widely planted in New York State. Dark purple with heavy bloom. Late.

REINE CLAUDE. Fruit round, greenish yellow. Slightly mottled with red, with a light bloom and a distinctive aroma. Tree very vigorous, remarkably productive and self-fertile. Season, late September.

RED JUNE. Probably the earliest good plum. Skin a uniform garnet overlaid with bloom. A good shipper and of fair quality. Tree grows large, of somewhat sprawling habit, but very hard, healthy and productive. Season, mid-August.

SATSUMA. The latest of the Japanese. Identified by its very small pit and deep red flesh. This fruit is of the highest quality for both dessert and canning. Tree a moderate grower, but hardy and productive.

STANLEY. A new variety of the prune type. A good variety for selling at road-stands.

SWEET KATHERINE. An early plum. Very sweet. Size, medium.

WICKSON. Very large. Crimson. Heavy crops. Good market variety. Early August.

YELLOW GAGE. Large oval, golden yellow. Rich, sugary.

YAKIMA. Very large bright red plum. Very hardy; good shipper. One of the outstanding new varieties.



Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN. More largely planted than any other sweet cherry. Dark red, almost purple. Medium size. Quality very good. Tree vigorous and productive. Season, the last of June into July.

CHASE. A late black sour cherry. Hardy. Large trees of great vigor.

DYEHOUSE. Bright red, prolific bearer. Excellent variety for canning. Good shipper. Last of May.

EARLY RICHMOND. The earliest popular sour cherry. Medium size, red, quite acid. Hardy, healthy, very early, very productive. Season, mid-June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. The standard late, sour cherry. Best of its season, but rather acid to eat as a dessert. Excellent for canning, being dark red, almost black. Tree very hardy, and dwarfish in habit. Season, August first.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Size large to very large. Rich, light yellow amber, blushed with red. Of excellent quality. Season, late June.

LAMBERT. A very valuable sweet of the largest size, and enormous bearing habit. Dark purple red with a sheen-like gloss, firm, rich, and juicy. Tree hardy and a strong grower.

LATE BIGARREAU. Large yellow splashed with red fruit. Very good quality. Season late.

MAY DUKE. The "Dukes" as a class are intermediate in flavor between the sweet and sour varieties of cherries, and this one is considered to be the best of them all—and the earliest. Large, dark red, rich, juicy and excellent. Tree a reliable producer. Season, June.

MONTMORENCY. The most popular sour cherry in America. Large, light red. Flesh tender, sub-acid and of best quality. Season, end of June to July. Tree hardy and enormously productive.

NAPOLEON. A pale yellow and bright red Bigarreau. A firm, waxen-translucent fruit of great beauty. Large size, juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous and very productive. Season, early July.

OSTHEIM. Large, nearly black when ripe. Very productive. Ripens in middle of July.

SCHMIDT BIGARREAU. Fruit of immense size, rich, deep black. Tree a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer.



Lambert Cherries

WINDSOR. Deep purple. Large, firm and of high quality. The leading late, sweet cherry and claimed to be the hardiest. Tree a prolific bearer.

YELLOW SPANISH. An amber white fruit of great beauty, red on sunny side. Large, firm, juicy and sweet.

SENECA. A new black cherry similar to Tartarian in size and color but two weeks earlier. Rich sweet flavor. Tree vigorous and productive.

CURRENTS

CHEERY. An old favorite. Of the largest size, but not as productive as its rivals. Plant of slow, sturdy growth, holding its fruit well up from the ground. Should be picked when first turned red. Fruit very acid and desirable for jelly-making.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. A most prolific and popular commercial variety. Berries of large size and fine sub-acid flavor. A bushy, healthy, vigorous grower.

PERFECTION. The earliest commercial currant. A relatively new variety, ten days earlier than Wilder, always catching the top of the early market by its fine appearance.

RED CROSS. A well-known commercial variety. Bright red, exceptionally sweet.

WHITE GRAPE. A very large, yellowish white translucent fruit of most excellent quality. Sweet or mildly acid. A heavy bearer and universal favorite.

WILDER. A strong, upright grower, producing an immense crop which will hold in condition perfectly for weeks. Bears very young, but being a strong-growing bush, requires severe pruning to maintain size in the fruit.



Perfection Currants

Grapes

AGAWAM. One of the most reliable Roger's Hybrids. Purplish red, of striking appearance, and large berry. Sweet and with rich aromatic flavor. Ripens soon after Concord—a good keeper. Vine self-fertile, vigorous and very productive, but subject to mildew.

BRIGHTON. A popular red York State commercial variety, ripening before Concord. A sure crop, high quality, handsome grape, on a wide variety of soils. Not a good keeper. Berry medium to large with heavy bloom. Must be interplanted, being self-sterile.

CACO. A new red grape of extremely large size. Vigorous and hardy, ripens early in September. Very high quality and highly recommended.

CAMPBELL EARLY. A strikingly handsome, large black August grape with blue bloom. Tough skin and good shipper, coloring up ten days before ripening, and will hang six weeks on the vine. Bunches large and compact, often double-shouldered. Must be pruned closely. Inclined to overbear. Excellent commercial sort for Northern latitudes.

CATAWBA. A well-known, late-ripening, chocolate-colored grape of a rich musky flavor. When well grown will keep indefinitely, but demands high culture, a warm situation and long season to mature perfectly. Bunch and berry both large to very large. Quality the very best.

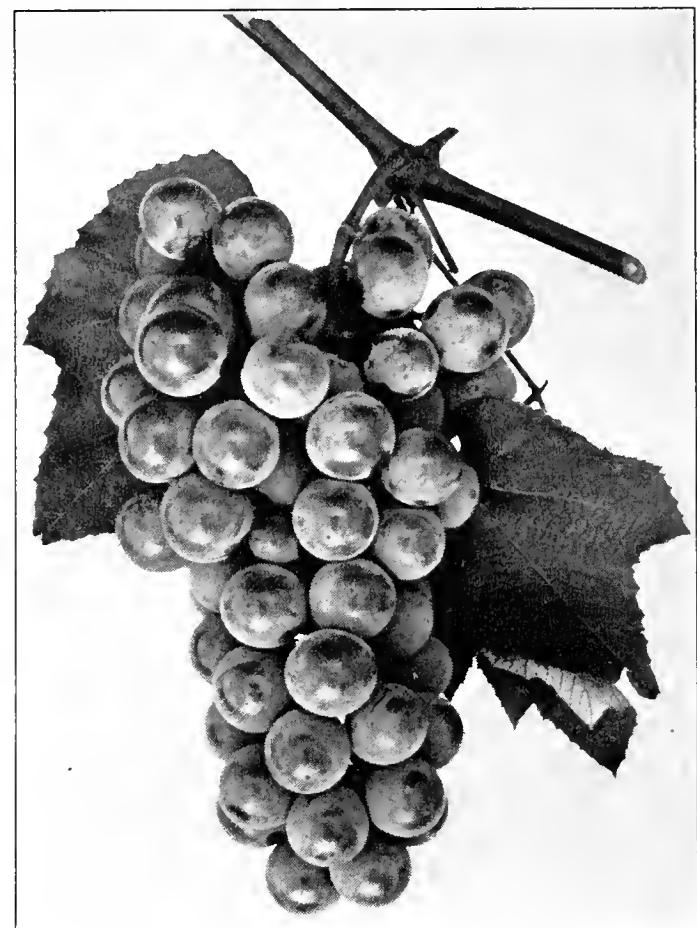
CONCORD. Still the most popular grape in America, and grown with success in every state in the Union. It will adapt itself to almost any condition. Bunch and berry large, fair quality with rich blooms. Vine strong grower, healthy, hardy and productive, and reliably self-fertile.

DELAWARE. An early September red grape that has remained the standard of excellence for generations, no raisin more sweet. No fruit of any class more juicy, one that always commands the highest market prices. Vine very hardy and productive, but a slow grower, requiring rich soil, good culture, and close pruning. Foliage sometimes subject to mildew.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. An early greenish white grape of fine quality, large bunch and berry. A vigorous growing, prolific vine, producing enormously.

MOORE'S EARLY. Large, purple black grape ripening before Concord. Sweet and of good quality. Vine very hardy.

NIAGARA. Undoubtedly the most popular white grape. A typical commercial fruit, enormously productive, and of fair quality, ripening with Concord. Flesh a little tender for shipping and keeping. Berries large. Vine a rampant grower.



Portland Grape

PORTLAND. A new white grape developed in the Chautauqua grape region. Beautiful greenish yellow like Niagara. Very hardy and productive. Very sweet. Ripens early and can be eaten before it is fully ripe.

SALEM. A rich dark red early grape of excellent flavor as are all the Roger's Hybrids, ripening slightly before Concord. An excellent garden variety.

WORDEN. Best known offspring of the Concord. One week earlier and superior to it in quality, size of berry, and compact, handsome clusters. Tender skin, however, and inclined to crack. Must be carefully handled in packing and shipping. Vine hardy and vigorous.

MULBERRIES

DOWNING (Everbearing). Fruit large, blue black, sugary, rich and juicy. Ripens from late June into August, sometimes continuing for three months. Tree unusually large, vigorous and productive.

RUSSIAN. The hardiest mulberry, extensively used for windbreaks and hedges, and for feeding silk worms. Tree an upright and vigorous grower. Should not be planted near houses or street.

NEW AMERICAN. The best all-round mulberry. Equal to the Downing in all respects and much hardier. Fruit large, black, sweet and rich. Tree vigorous and very productive. Season, mid-June to mid-September.

GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING. Pale green, large and handsome. The most popular market variety. Fruit covered with a white bloom that makes it very attractive. Bush a strong grower, productive and healthy. Quality excellent.

HOUGHTON. A distinctively American variety which never mildews. Fruit small to medium, pale red, tender, sweet and very good. Plant of spreading, rather slender habit.

CHAUTAUQUA. Without doubt the best and largest gooseberry that is universally successful.

Small Fruits



Latham

RASPBERRIES

CHIEF. A new, very hardy variety from Minnesota. Is Mosaic proof and grows without winter protection. Heavy yield of fine flavored, firm fruit. Highly recommended. Ten days earlier than Latham.

COLUMBIAN. Of distinctive color and character. Enormously productive and vigorous. For canning and drying. Berries large and juicy, of a dull purple color.

CUTHBERT. A leading market variety. Large, bright red and prolific with a sweet luscious flavor.

GOLDEN QUEEN. The leader in yellow raspberries. Very distinctive and productive.

LATHAM. A recently introduced variety, very hardy and productive with large, round, firm berries of a rich brilliant red in late June and July.

ST. REGIS. Originated on the sandy lands of Southern New Jersey where it is a heavy cropper. Not as successful farther North where it is a lighter cropper unless heavily fertilized. Fruit continues to form until the first snows. For a heavy fall crop, all old canes should be cut in spring.

CUMBERLAND. The largest and best midseason blackcap. Healthy, vigorous, productive of firm, large berries, fine in quality. One of the hardiest varieties and wonderfully productive under high culture.

PLUM FARMER. A remarkably popular blackcap, said to be the earliest market variety. Quality very good, large size and the entire crop maturing at once. Not always entirely hardy in the North.

BLACKBERRIES

ELDORADO. Said to be the hardiest and sweetest blackberry, withstanding the winters in the far Northwest perfectly. Berries large to very large, borne in clusters that ripen well together, exceedingly melting and sweet to the taste.

SNYDER. A very productive and hardy variety of good quality, but kernels of the berry often turn red after gathering, injuring their saleability as a commercial fruit.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. The standard dewberry, ripening before the blackberry. Enormous in size and very sweet and tender. The best of the blackberry family—and under high culture, the most productive. Vines of slender, trailing habit, requiring a trellis for best results, succeeding on all soils. Should be mulched in winter like strawberries.

STRAWBERRIES

BLAKEMORE. Excellent shipper. Fruit is large, dark red with fine flavor. A development of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PREMIER. Extra early. Very productive. Fruit of good quality. Very prolific and considered the best early market variety by many growers.

SENATOR DUNLAP. A fine table and canning berry. Firm, large size, bright crimson berries with dark red flesh.

GIBSON. Fine shipping variety. Medium late. Very productive. A strong grower, resists drought and of fine flavor and color.

WM. BELT. An all season variety. Very popular on account of its extreme high quality and the fact that it does well on a variety of soils.

MASTODON. A new everbearing variety of exceptional size and productiveness. Large crops from June until October. Deep red color, fine flavor.

ASPARAGUS

PALMETTO. Probably more of this variety is grown in New Jersey alone than of all others combined. Absolutely hardy, vigorous, very rust-resistant and reliable.

MARY WASHINGTON. This variety is the result of careful breeding by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with the object of eliminating rust. Produces straight shoots of dark green. Tight, firm buds that do not open out or begin to branch until far out of the ground. Very large.

RHUBARB

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. The standard market sort. Almost evergreen, and except in very hot, dry climates, grows right through the summer and is sometimes used until October.

VICTORIA. Very large. Beautiful color. Quality good. Valuable for market. Early.

Spraying Schedule and Mixtures

While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable in seasons when the fungi are particularly troublesome, a smaller number may often suffice. An Asterisk (*) cautions against spraying with poisons while the plants are in blossom; a dagger (†) indicates that there is danger in making applications within 3 weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food.

Do not spray with arsenites or copper compounds within 3 weeks of the time the sprayed portions are to be eaten. While there would be no danger of fatal effects resulting, it is best not to run any risk. Bordeaux mixture and other lime compounds should not be used upon rough or full-grown fruits even as late as that time. Not only does the lime disfigure the fruit, but the amount of copper is large.

Plants and Diseases	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application
APPLES, Scab, codling moth, bud moth, caterpillar, canker worm.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux.	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 13 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.
CHERRY, Rot, aphis, curculio, slug, knot.	As flower-buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux; for aphis, use Kerosene Emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, re- peat.	Two weeks later, Ammoniacal Carbonate Copper.
CURRENT, Mildew, worms.	As soon as worms are found on lower and in- ner leaves, Paris Green.	If they reappear, re- peat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.†	If worms still trouble, Pyrethrum or Helle- bore.*	After fruit is picked, Bordeaux.
GOOSEBERRY, Mildew, worms.	As leaves open, Bor- deaux and Paris Green.	In 10 to 12 days, re- peat with both.	Two weeks later, Sulphide Potash, on English varieties.	Two weeks later, repeat.
GRAPE, Fungous diseases, flea beetle.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	As soon as the fruit has set, repeat.*	Two weeks later, repeat.	Two weeks later, if disease is present, ap- ply Bordeaux.
PEACH, APRICOT, Rot, curculio, leaf curl, mildew.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux.	Within a week after fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	7 to 10 days later, repeat.	Week to 10 days later, repeat.
PEAR, Leaf-blight, scab psylla, codling moth.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux.*	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	8 to 12 days later, repeat.	Two weeks later Bordeaux.
PLUM, Fungous diseases, rot, curculio, knot.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, repeat Bordeaux.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 18 days later, Bordeaux.	Cut out black kinds on Plum or Cherry and burn.
QUINCE, Leaf and fruit spots.	When blossom buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	Two weeks later, repeat.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.
RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, Anthracnose, rust.	Cut out canes dis- eased with anthracnose, and burn. Before buds open, spray with Copper Sulphate solution.	When new canes ap- pear, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	Two weeks later, repeat.†	NOTE.—If orange rust appears, dig and burn infected plants.
ROSE, Aphis worm.	Kerosene Emulsion for aphis.	10 days later, Bor- deaux and Paris Green.	Afterwards keep lice and caterpillars off by turning a fine stream from hose on under side of leaves.	

SPRAY MATERIALS

Lime Sulphur, a commercial preparation, can be secured in either liquid or dry form. Following directions for liquid: Dormant strength, 1 pint to 1 gallon of water, 1-8. For trees in foliage or summer strength, 1 gallon to 33 gallons of water, 1-33.

Self-boiled Lime Sulphur is prepared by putting 8 lbs. of fresh stone lime in a barrel and nearly covering it with water. When the lime begins to slake, add 8 lbs. of powdered Sulphur which has been previously sifted to remove all lumps. Stir this mixture constantly, adding more water as needed until a thin paste is secured. Then add immediately enough water to make 50 gallons. Strain the mixture thoroughly.

Bordeaux Mixture is used in different strengths. 4-4-50 is considered standard strength and indicates 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. unslacked lime to 50 gallons of water. Prepare mixture by dissolving 4 lbs. of copper sulphate in one vessel, slackening 4 lbs. of lime in another, pour together, stir well and add enough water to make 50 gallons. For use in small quantities commercial preparations can be purchased.

Heavy Engine Oils are being used of late years in dormant spraying for control of scale. Write to U. S. Dept. of Agriculture or State Experiment Station for directions.

Spray Equipment. The size of the spray outfit depends on the work to be accomplished. In general for shrubs and small garden work a 3 gallon compressed-air tank will be sufficient. For large gardens and home orchards, a barrel sprayer. For commercial orchards, a power outfit. We will be glad to put you in touch with reliable manufacturers of spray outfits.

CONTROL OF BORERS

These pests of apple and peach trees must be killed by a wire thrust into their tunnels, disclosed by removing a few inches of dirt around the base of the tree. Go over your trees in April or May and in late August or September. After cutting out the borers mound up the dirt around the trunk about 6 inches high.

Planting Suggestions

WE are often blamed for what might easily have been avoided had the customer consulted the plain wants and requirements of the stock and given it at least a fair chance to grow and do well. We are interested in the success of every article we send out; we take the greatest pains to place every item in the hands of our customers in the best possible condition, and in order to furnish some precautions and provide for complete satisfaction, we give a few hints on such points as are most essential.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

The soil should be dry for fruit trees, either natural or by drainage. They will not thrive on damp ground. The land should be plowed several times and worked well with spring tooth drag or pulverizer previously to the planting. New land needs no manure, but if you wish to set an orchard on land having green crops, it is a good plan to fertilize either with plenty of barnyard manure or turn under a growth of clover. Give the land as good a preparation as for field crops and your trees will show rapid growth, and fruit earlier.

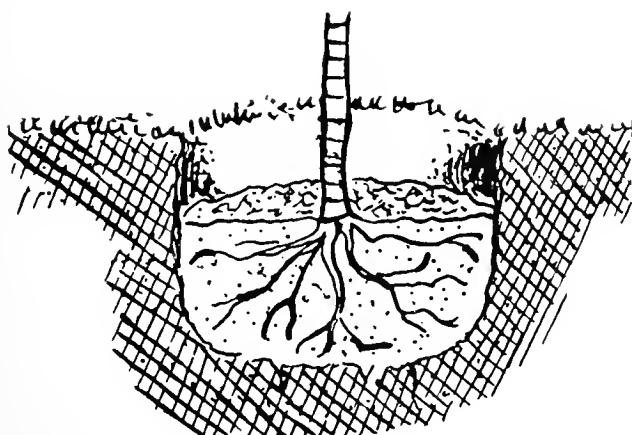
CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If ground is not prepared, unpack the trees, but do not leave roots exposed to freezing temperature. Dig a trench in some high and dry ground and heel in, covering the roots with earth and follow directly with plenty of water around the tree. You can leave them in the trenches until you are ready to set out. If frozen on arrival, leave in the boxes and place in cellar or in a cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until the frost has disappeared. If no cellar, cover with sawdust or bury in sandy soil until frost has gone. Do not expose frozen trees to heat, light or air. Trees frozen solid will not be injured if handled in this way. If too dry from exposure in transit, bury in earth or place in water from 10 to 20 hours.

STANDARD TREES

They vary from four to six feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood.

Leave about four side or scaffold branches and cut these back to six or eight inches. The middle shoot should be cut back to ten or twelve inches and left as a leader.



Showing the correct method of planting trees.
Be sure to pack earth around each root carefully.

PLANTING

Dig holes large enough to permit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as directed, hold it in an upright position, and shovel the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that all the stock be under the ground, and no more. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.



Showing shrubs before and after pruning.
Note that all of the smallest branches are removed.

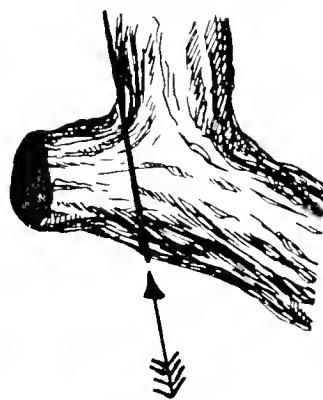
PLANTING SHRUBS

Prepare shrub bed by carefully marking its artistic outline and spading up the ground to the depth of a foot or more. Work up the earth with a rake and mound the bed slightly above the original sod level. In setting out shrubs the larger growing varieties should be set farther apart than the low growing species, which do well and show up better when closer together. A zig-zag or staggered setting of the plants makes the best arrangement.

CULTIVATION AND PRUNING

Early flowering shrubs should be pruned directly after blooming. Late flowering shrubs should be pruned in early spring while dormant. The early blooming shrubs produce bloom each year on the wood growth made the previous year. The late blooming shrubs produce bloom on the wood growth made the year of blooming.

Pruning, after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter, and the variety of the trees. They should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, that the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. After the removal of the lower branches till the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and open to sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by pruning early in the spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be required afterwards.



Line shows proper place to cut. Leaving stub as shown causes scar difficult to heal.

GRAPE-VINES

Require a dry, rich, mellow well-drained soil, deeply worked, and with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, after the vine is dormant, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet, ready for fastening to the trellis. Finer grapes and larger crops will be secured where there is not an excess of vine.

BERRIES

Should have rich soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of great value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old canes cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. If the position is exposed, it is well to raise a mound between the hills late in the fall, bend the canes over this mound and peg them down during the winter. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in the spring, remove the mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit, keep the runners cut off.

MULCHING

If impossible to thoroughly cultivate the orchard the area immediately around the trunk should be kept open and hoed often and a mulch of weeds, grass, leaves or manure can be used as a ground covering under the branches.

FERTILIZING

Young orchards, planted on prepared land, should need little if any fertilizing for the first few years. If necessary an application of barnyard manure under the branches will allow the rain-drip from the foliage to carry nourishment downward to the spreading roots.

SETTING OUT AN ORCHARD

The two most common systems of planting are "rectangular" and "hexagonal." In the former the trees are set at the four corners of a rectangle, usually in the form of a square. This is the simplest and most common method as it is easy to lay out and gives equally wide spaces between the trees for cultivating or cropping. In the hexagonal or triangular system the trees are set in the form of a hexagon with one tree in the middle making a series of equilateral triangles.

There will be fewer insects, less disease and greater ease in caring for the orchard when the trees are set proper distances. In setting the home orchard it often is convenient to set the apple trees 40 feet apart and use the smaller growing peach, cherry, etc., as fillers inasmuch as the filler trees will likely have done their best before the apple trees become large enough to need all the space.

In case peaches or other filler trees are used the distances between the trees and the number of trees per acre will vary. Apple trees, to do their best, should be at least 30 feet apart; if they are long lived 40 feet will be none too far. Pears require from 20 to 25 feet for best results. Peaches, plums, apricots and sour cherries need about 20 feet. Sweet cherries grow larger and there should be 30 feet between the trees. Don't crowd the trees, give them plenty of room.

Before starting to dig the holes, a decision should be made as to what plan of planting is best suited for the location selected and the rows should be measured off and stakes set to show where the trees are to be planted. Line up the stakes in all directions and dig each hole with the stake location as the center.

Select a proper site in planting an orchard. Climate, moisture, soil, exposure, air and water drainage, all must be considered.

Fruit does best on fertile, well-prepared soil, but some varieties can be grown on poor soils.

Select varieties adapted to your locality. Don't experiment.

Have a definite plan in setting out your orchard. Give your trees plenty of room.

Cultivate your orchard if possible; if you can't cultivate it, mulch it. Cultivation and mulching save moisture.

Grow cover crops if you can. Cover crops maintain soil fertility.

Don't neglect your trees and canes. Keep them properly pruned.

If you have an old orchard, save it. Make it pay.

Do not waste fruit after you have grown it. Store or can enough for winter and sell the surplus.

Keep your trees free of disease and insects. Know when to spray and how to spray—then spray.

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"Schoharie Grown for Best Results"



F. A. GUERNSEY & CO., INC.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y.